The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week,) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Solid Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family

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Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1872. NO. 130.

The Daily and Weekly

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FIRST EDITION.

THE AMERICAN CASE.

Excitement in England Unabated.

GLADSTONE DENOUNCED FOR HIS SPEECHES.

The Feeling of Indignation General.

Parliament Unanimous Against the American Claims.

The Excitement Unabated—Growls at Gladstone for Defending the Treaty.

LONDON, February 8.—The excitement over the Alabama claims continues unabated, and the speeches in Parliament serve to keep the public mind agitated. There is great anxiety as to the manner in which the Cabinet at Washington will receive the representations of the Government. On 'Change, business for the moment is demoralized. The market for American securities opened flat, with a marked decline in all quotations. Since the opening hour United States of '62 and '67 recovered a fraction, but others continue falling off from ½ to 1 from the prices of last night. The market remains inactive in American railway shares, and there have been no transactions thus far to-day. The general uneasiness is also reflected in the quotations of consols, which declined from 4 to ⅜ since last evening.

The London press, although still moderate, finds fault with Gladstone for defending the treaty, and maintain that the Parliament is unanimously in favor of rejecting the American demands.

The *Times* to-day, in reviewing the debate in the House of Commons, says it is evident that the House is unanimous in repudiating the admissibility of the American claims for indirect losses. Mr. Gladstone's language is not likely to induce the Americans to withdraw their demands. The *Times* strongly depreciates verbal discussion over the treaty.

The *Daily Telegraph* criticizes the utterances of American journalists on the subject, and says the English Government, in the stand it took, has only obeyed the unanimous impulse of the country, but the speeches of Gladstone are indiscreet, and will probably prove mischievous.

The Feeling of Indignation and Surprise Universal.

[From London Latter-day Boston Advertiser.]

It would be idle to deny that the feeling of the English people of all classes and all shades of political opinion is strongly against the American demands in the case of the Alabama, and which would practically render neutrality more costly than belligerency or defeat. No step could be devised which would be more certain of uniting all orders of opinion in hostility. I have not heard a single individual offer even an excuse for the claims in question, nor have I seen a line in print in the way of apology. Every public man who distinguished himself during the war by his resolute defense of the North is hurt and angry. People whose names are more respected in the states even than by their admirers here, including statesmen and publicists, were, as I happen to know, altogether incredulous, and insisted that the whole thing was a hoax. For my own part, I regret the matter more particularly that it gives color and pretext to the anti-liberal party here, who triumphantly ask if all that prejudice has emitted concerning the arrogance of the American republic ever included so overbearing a policy as this? It is like a blow in the face of a friend. No English politician wishes to defend it. I have seen a score of private letters from the warmest friends of America, asking in distress or indignation what the meaning can be. Sympathizing, as I candidly tell you I do, in their surprise and vexation, I also agree that the arbitration had better be broken off than that the whole claim should be seriously taken into consideration. Throughout the United Kingdom a revulsion of feeling is witnessed, and the estimate of the national character has gone back to what it was before the war. The only suggestion which is proffered—namely, that the demand for the cost of one or two years of war is made with an eye to the elections—supplies just that view of the republic which some of us here have for years endeavored to remove. It was expected the "American case" would demand much that would surprise the English people, but nobody looked for this unnatural interpretation of the terms of the treaty and the language of the protocols. Nobody dreamed that an "amicable solution" meant the payment of indirect losses. As the *Spectator* points out, the language of the tenth article of the treaty, in assuming distinctly that the indemnity was to be apportioned amongst the vessels named by the arbitrators as having escaped from the negligence of Great Britain, suggests most distinctly, if it does not positively affirm, that the losses to be indemnified were of the specific character which were being discussed. The disposition for the moment is to blame the English negotiators. The Yankees, it is said, have taken England in by their cunning, and of course they are pictured as chuckling at the spectacle.

"We do think," observes the *Spectator*, "we ought to have a very speedy and official explanation from our own government of the apparent incongruity between the treaty and the case. If the Treaty is to be made the test of popularity at the elections, should have been guilty of straining to the utmost the letter, and violating the spirit of their treaty, we should hope that Congress would be called to account instead of supporting so discreditable a proceeding. But we confess ourselves hardly able to believe it, and yet, if it be true, in this case, can our own government have been guilty of the blunder of painting its own diplomatic achievement in colors very different from those which the result warrants, and of adding another to the list of its grave recent blunders. That, too, we can hardly believe; but any third explanation of the matter we are quite unable to suggest."

The fact that the English government is now being roundly blamed for not having discovered something of this kind before, is the best evidence how strong is the apinion on the policy itself.

The London Press on the "American Case."

Very full abstracts of the opinions of the London press on the "American Case" have already been given in our cable telegrams, but the late European mails contain copious extracts of interest, from which we select the following:

The *Daily News*, which has generally been very friendly towards the United States, after a summary of the "case," in which it sneers at the craftiness of the American Government in seeking for "evidence as an animus with the imputation of which it may eke out the imperfect testimony it has to offer," and for the adoption of "the invidious process of first imputing motives and then explaining acts or omissions by the disposition as thus ascertained," suggests that the American Government have done this "far more in deference to political exigencies at home than in the expectation that they will have any weight with the arbitral tribunal of arbitration." It then recapitulates the claims for compensation under five heads, and adds:

"A moment's reflection suffices to show that we have here to do with demands that are capable of boundless expansion. The assumption made is that we are liable for all the consequences, direct and indirect, of the escape of the rebel cruisers, if it can be shown that they were wanting in due diligence when they left our shores; as if the American Government had no duty in the matter, and could be at war without bearing the risks of warfare. And lest we should suppose that more be asked than is either expected or desired, we are told that 'if Great Britain shall not be able to explain to the complete satisfaction of the arbitrators the charges and proofs now presented, the United States will count upon an award to the full extent of their demand.' What that full extent may be we are not expressly told; in fact, the computations of the United States Government itself have not yet reached the mighty sum. It is easy to see, however, that upon the principles put forwari by the United States Government the total might easily be carried to an amount almost as startling as that of the French indemnity. The American Government asks that a gross sum may be awarded it, and that to the amount thus given may be added interest at the rate of 7 per cent. from the 1st day of July, 1863. Happily, claims such as these are no longer matter of controversy between England and the United States. We confident in our rectitude and in the substantial justice of our cause, we have consented to refer it to a tribunal so constituted as to secure the confidence of the world. We shall not anticipate its decision, but we shall be quite ready to accept its justice; and if in the end it should appear that the Government of the United States has unjustly made the forward claims so preposterous in their nature and so exorbitant in their extent as to be summarily dismissed or peremptorily reduced as soon as they are laid before a competent tribunal, the statesmen of that country will not have cause to congratulate themselves upon the figure which, for the sake possibly of electioneering interests at home, they made before the world."

The *Times*, on the 19th of January, gave its views on the American "case," on which it arrived at the conclusion that 100 millions sterling might be the extent of the claims for the prolongation of the war, and on the following day said:

"We contend, generally, that England did her best to perform her duties as a neutral; that the allegations of Mr. Adams were invariably attended to and investigated, though in the greater number of cases he proved to be mistaken; that, during the three or four years of the war, the vessel armed for war was procured from British ports; that the Government not only showed due vigilance and activity, as in the seizure of the Alexandria and the two rams, but even overstepped the limits of recognized obligations, at great cost to the nation."

The *Advertiser*, which was opposed to the treaty from the start, mournfully points out into what a pitfall England has stumbled by neglecting its warning.

"The indictment of Sumner has been trumped by the American Commissioners. Every count has been aggravated—every epithet of his abuse has been made more bitter. Not one taunt has been spared—not one inimical expression has been omitted or softened. If the arbiters were to award to President Grant all he claims—and claims in a tone and terms so offensive and antipathetic as to transform negotiation into insult—it is not too much to say that the most gigantic and bloody war would injure us less than such a sentiment. * * * Can nothing be done? There is no time to be lost. The commission has been opened. The enormous printed doomsday book of the American plaintiffs has been served on us. Yea or nay—Have we agreed to refer to arbitration the claims embodied in that volume? If we have not; then it must either be at once withdrawn, or we must withdraw from the treaty. If we have—if imbeciles and fools have so conducted our negotiations as to have put it in the power of any authority whatever, even by possibility, to award our national degradation and financial ruin—it becomes still more necessary that the nation should resume a faculty it has so fatally delegated to such gross incompetency, and repudiate a jurisdiction it should never have acknowledged."

A German View of the Question.

The Frankfort correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing on January 17th, said: "The last issue of Prince Bismarck's organ contains an article on our relations with the United States, which places our position in a very fair though unenviable light. Some people, says the writer, may think that the Americans neither wish nor expect the enormous sums they ask for; the majority, however, are of the opinion that the Americans would not have wormed out all their grievances unless they really wished England to suffer severely, and relied on a verdict in their favor. If, however, Great Britain is acquitted of all blame, then, adds the article, in any conflict in which she is engaged, whether with Ireland or a foreign power, she will understand that the ports and dockyards of the United States are open to her enemy. The writer then goes on to laugh at Mr. Gladstone for having recommended the system of arbitration to foreign powers before he had any experience of its working. Should the arbitrators adjudge England to pay four millions only, America will be dissatisfied. Should they, on the contrary, take an American view of the case, England will be obliged to declare the Washington Treaty null and void, as no Ministry could demand from Parliament a greater sum than an unsuccessful war would have cost the country. In every case, concludes the writer, the Convention of Geneva will sow the seeds of a deeper and more lasting animosity between the two nations than has hitherto at any time existed.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Collision Between Steamships—Five Lives Lost.

LONDON, February 8.—The steamship Colorado, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York, when just outside the Mersey, was run into with great violence by the Arabian, inward bound. The Colorado received severe damages, and was run ashore to prevent her sinking in deep water with all on board. The Arabian, which was comparatively uninjured, rescued all the passengers of the Colorado except five of the steerage, who, it is supposed, jumped overboard in the panic which followed and were lost. The passengers were brought back to Liverpool.

Minister Washburne Coming Home.

PARIS, February 8.—Minister Washburne is about to return to the United States on temporary leave of absence.

A New Cable and Cheaper Tolls.

LONDON, February 8.—A new company, which proposes to lay a telegraph cable direct to New York, has been registered. One of the features of its prospectus is a promise to fix the tolls on dispatches at twenty shillings per ten words.

A Step in Advance in Austria.

VIENNA, February 8.—The basis of compromise has been agreed to, by which certain concessions towards self-government are granted to the province of Galicia.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, February 8.—A number of Americans leave Paris to-night for Florence, there to join Lieutenant Grant and accompany him to Rome.

It is reported that the Dukes of Nemours and Aumale claim reinstatement in their former rank in the army, and Prince de Joinville demands his commission in the navy.

BERLIN, February 8.—The Grand Duke of Strasburg having notified the Cabinet here that the Holy See no longer recognizes the Concordat as applying to Alsace and Lorraine, Bismarck replied that the Emperor of Germany will undertake, independently of such a measure, the church government of those provinces.

Proceedings in Parliament.

LONDON, February 8.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone moved a vote of thanks to the Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, the retiring Speaker of the House, and also a resolve recommending his elevation to the peerage. Mr. Disraeli, who was present, seconded both motions, and they were carried by acclamation. In accordance with notice given yesterday Mr. Milbank proposed to call on Sir Charles Dilke to justify before the House his recent speeches against the crown, but he was ruled out of order.

Mr. Forster introduced a secret ballot bill. Mr. Newgate opposed it, arguing that it would lead to universal suffrage. The bill passed its first reading.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 8, P. M.—Consols for money 91⅜; account 91⅝. American bonds—5-20s, '62, 91⅜; do '65, 91⅝; do '67, 91⅜; 10-40s 89⅝.

LIVERPOOL, February 8, P. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11¾@11⅞d. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 11s 8d@11s 9d. Flour 26s@27s. Chese 69s.

SEEKING FOR FRAUDS.

Evidence Taken by the Congressional Investigating Committee at New York—Paying Men Who Perform No Service—Division of Fees.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Before the Investigating Committee this morning Sergeant-at-Arms Christie testified that Carr, who had been subpœnaed, had left town, and probably gone to New Orleans.

Assistant Weigher Campbell testified: He had no knowledge of any one getting gratuities in his district. The witness occasionally accepted small presents of sugar.

Edward Willis, assistant weigher, testified: About four years ago he knew of a foreman making entry of merchandise on the pay roll who never did any work. Q.—Did you ever divide your fees for extra service with any one? A.—Sometimes (some hesitation) yes, I used to give Perkins, when he was his foreman, two thirds of the fees, and retain one-one-third. Q.—Does the same arrangement exist now? A.—It does. Q.—Have you settled with him in his office for these fees? A.—Yes. Q.—Has this affair been kept secret until today? A.—It has.

Other testimony was given as to statements heretofore made before the committee, but nothing of any interest elicited.

T. G. Phillips, appointed clerk in the Custom House, was sworn. He was directed by Senator Howe to prepare a list of applications for appointments made and appointees now in office, recommended by the New York Senators and the editor in chief of the New York *Tribune* under Collectors Grinnell, Murphy and Chester A. Arthur.

A communication was received from W. B. Strange & Bro., complaining that the strong arm of the law was used to compel importers to pay sixty per cent. on crape, although, after six years litigation, a case brought against the Collector resulted in November last in a decision by Judge Woodruff that fifty per cent. was the duty. Referred to the Collector.

At the evening session of the Custom House investigation Legrande B. Cameron testified: Mr. Mudgett informed him that General Porter was connected with Colonel Leet in the general order business. This Porter denied, but in another conversation Mudgett repeated the statement, and said Leet had cancelled checks from Brady, a partner in his possession. Mudgett was called, and said he believed what he had stated was correct, and believed so still.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer off the South Atlantic coast will probably move northeastward Friday along the Gulf stream; northeast winds with cloud and rain continue on the immediate coast from North Carolina to Eastern Virginia; northerly winds and clearing weather prevail from Texas to Alabama; the low barometer in the Missouri Valley extend eastward, with southerly winds and possibly rain; in areas of partially cloudy and clear weather, with light winds, will probably extend from the lower lakes northeastward over the St. Lawrence valley. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night.

Death of Ex-Senator Grimes, of Iowa.

BURLINGTON, IA., February 8.—Ex-Senator Grimes died at his residence in this city at half past eight o'clock last evening, of heart disease. The first attack came on about two weeks ago, while he was on the street, and consisted of a sharp pain in the heart and resulting nervous prostration. On Tuesday of this week he had three attacks of a like character in close succession. Last evening about seven o'clock, while conversing with some friends at his home, he was again taken in the same way. This was soon succeeded by a second and third attack, the latter proving fatal at the time above stated. Since his return home from Europe he has been in apparent good health, though he complained occasionally of paralytic symptoms similar to those with which he was prostrated in Washington before his resignation. The heart disease first made its appearance two weeks since. Senator Grimes's father died of the same disease.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Col. McClure Presents His Petition Contesting Gray's Seat.

The Matter Referred to Judiciary General.

School Bills Passed by the House.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 8, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. McClure's Contest.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, rose to a question of privilege, and presented a petition contesting the seat of Henry W. Gray as Senator from the Fourth District.

Mr. Strang immediately offered the following:

Resolved, That the proposition to present a petition of certain citizens of Philadelphia, contesting the seat of H. W. Gray as Senator from the Fourth District, be referred to the General Judiciary Committee, with instruction to inquire whether, under existing laws, the same can be received, and what disposition can be made of the same, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Buckalew moved to add "and that the committee report on to-morrow."

Mr. Billingfelt said the general terms of this resolution met with his approbation, yet there were a few words in it to which he objected—"whether the same can be received." Would it not be better to strike those words out? These words rather looked as we if did not know exactly what we were doing.

Mr. Strang said the only object was to submit to the committee the question as to what disposition ought to be made of this petition—whether, under existing laws, we can take action on it. The resolution contemplated nothing more, but if the phraseology was objectionable, he would consent to striking out the words referred to.

Mr. White said good taste forbade any remark on his part, as a member of the Judiciary General, as to what the opinion of the Committee might be, but he could assure the gentleman that no one should be prejudiced in any way because of time. He did not think it possible to do justice to all the questions and report to-morrow. He could say, however, that the report would be made as soon as possible.

Mr. Buckalew said his motion was exactly in accordance with what was done last year in the Dechert case.

At the suggestion of his Republican friends, Mr. White said the Senator was in error. It was not the next day; it was to report on Monday following, and the resolution had been offered on Thursday. Mr. White moved to amend by substituting "to report as soon as practicable."

Mr. Graham said he could speak for his side of the chamber when he declared that they did not ask for time for any wrong purpose. If the Committee should report a month hence, to advantage, he could promise, would be taken of that fact.

Mr. Wallace said that whilst he conceded the fairness of the Senator from Allegheny, there was a clause in the Constitution which demanded that this petition should be considered within five days.

Mr. Graham disclaimed any design to excite partisan feeling on the subject. The case of last winter was not analagous to this. The petition of last winter was presented on the first days after the organization of the Legislature.

On the motion of Mr. White, that the report of the Committee be presented as soon as practicable, the call of the yeas and nays resulted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Anderson, Billingfelt, Brooke, Davis, Philadelphia; Fulton, Graham, Gray, Humphreys, Mumma, Strang, Wetherill, Weakley and White—all Republicans—13.

NAYS.—Messrs. Albright, Allen, Buckalew, Collins, Crawford, Dark, Dickey, Fleming, Hackney, McSherry, Nagle, Petriken, Purman, Randall and Wallace—all Democrats except Allen, Republican—14.

So the matter being paired, as were others not voting, declined to vote on the ground that this was a party question.

Mr. Allen moved to amend by adding "to report on Monday evening at half past seven o'clock," subsequently changing it to twelve o'clock Monday noon, which was agreed to by a vote *nem con*.

Mr. Bill, Democrat, observed that last year when a similar course of action was taken in the case of Mr. Dechert, it was very severely denounced by the Republican side. He should vote against this resolution, because there was not an allegation in it to reference to anything that might arise in the petition.

Mr. Billingfelt said he, personally, believing that it would thus be settled satisfactorily. He did not believe this was a case similar to that of Lyon and Dechert. He had not known that Mr. McClure would contest his seat until the morning, whereas the law says such petitions must be presented within ten days after the organization of the Legislature next following the election. Now, it was plain to everybody that this petition could not be presented within the time prescribed by the act of Assembly and whilst there were many differences of opinion, no one could complain if the matter was referred to the Committee. They could act there in be merely advisory, and the Senate could do as it placed. He did not know of any Senator who would deny the contestant the right to contest. If we have no law, it is our duty to this case; if we have no law, it is our duty to enact one by which we can determine this question and mete out justice to all parties concerned.

The resolution as modified at Mr. Billingfelt's suggestion, and as amended by Mr. Allen, was then agreed to by a vote of yeas 26, nays 6.

Mr. Brooke, in consideration of the importance of the subject, moved to add two Senators to the committee. Agreed to, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Strang and Purman.

The Judiciary Committee as formed to consider the resolution is as follows: Chairman Mr. White, of Indiana, Republican; Mumma, of Dauphin, Republican; Fitch, of Susquehanna, Republican; Davis of Berks, Democrat; Wallace, Fairfield, Democrat; Strang, of Tioga, Republican; Purman, of Greene, Democrat.

The Libel Bill

was again postponed.

The Senate bill requiring drawing to be taught in public schools was passed.

Mr. Graham called up the bill incorporating the United Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Sanner called up his bill authorizing a site on the Capitol Grounds for a monument, to be built by the State Teachers' Association, in memory of the founders of the common school system. Passed.

School Bills Passed.

The bill for a triennial enumeration of children of school age was passed.

The bill increasing the length of school term passed second reading.

The Question Over the Committee to Decide.

Attorney General Brewster and Amos Briggs, of Philadelphia, are Gray's counsel. Louis W. Hall and others are McClure's. The only question that the committee will entertain is, whether the sitting member's seat. A committee can be drawn at this stage of the session. Arguments of counsel will be heard to-morrow evening.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1872.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to-day, had a close conference on the subject of spirits and tobacco. Although they have not positively come to a conclusion, there is a probability that they will agree on a uniform tax of twenty-four cents on tobacco, and so amend the law that hereafter only the stamps of distillers and make provision to remove the present obstructions, so as to facilitate the exportation of spirits in accordance with the petition of the manufacturers of Illinois, Ohio, and other States.

STATE POLITICS.

The Senatorial conferees of Huntingdon, Center, Mifflin and Juniata met in Huntingdon on Tuesday, and instructed the delegates to the State Convention to vote for Col. Frank Jordan for Governor.

The Crawford county Republican Committee met in Meadville on Tuesday. John G. Sturgeon was elected Senatorial delegate, and F. W. Ellsworth and Amos Wheeler Representative delegates to the State Convention. A resolution was adopted indorsing President Grant's administration, and instructing delegates to use all honorable means to secure his renomination. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not be held on the first Thursday in June.

The Delaware county *American* of the 7th says: The position taken by those acting for Chester, Delaware and other counties, in disputing the right of the State Convention to take from the people of the counties and Congressional districts the power to elect and instruct delegates to the National Convention, is exciting discussion all over the State, and we are told by well informed men that the action of the faction, which won a temporary triumph in the State Committee, has already fallen of its own weight. At a meeting of the Republican County Committee of Chester county, held on Tuesday of last week, and which called together the Delegate Convention for Saturday, March 9th, the following very decided resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the action of the State Central Committee in assuming to deprive the people of the respective Congressional districts of the power in the selection of delegates to the national convention is unconstitutional, illegal, arbitrary and unauthorized; that, in issuing a call for a county convention, the chairman is directed to mention, as one of its objects, the duty of electing, in conjunction with our sister county of Delaware, according to immemorial custom, delegates to represent this district in the Philadelphia convention on the 6th of June next; and that this committee suggest to the convention about to be called, the propriety of empowering the delegates to the State convention, in the name of the Republican party of this county, to protest against any attempt by the last named convention, either to appoint or instruct district delegates to the national convention.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A Serious Panic in London.

AMERICAN CASE CANNOT BE WITHDRAWN.

Actions of English and American People Contrasted.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST SENATOR CLAYTON.

Tariff and Revenue Questions.

The Ways and Means Yet Undecided.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. February 8, 1872.

The Panic in London—The American Case Cannot be Withdrawn.

Private dispatches represent the panic in the London market as of more marked proportions than indicated in the afternoon cable telegrams. Reports have reached bankers in London, New York and Philadelphia that the United States has signified its willingness to withdraw the claim for indirect damages, and many private dispatches have arrived here asking if the report is true. No question of abandoning the case has been presented as yet, and the authorities here are awaiting for the next English mail with Granville's note. Until formal information arrives no action is possible. Prominent leaders in both the Senate and House agree that as the case has been presented, the United States cannot withdraw any part of it, even if requested to do so.

Those Cigars.

In regard to the charge made that six packages of cigars addressed to the President and Secretaries Fish and Robinson had been smuggled at Key West, the agents of the steamship line publish the following statement: The facts are that several packages did arrive by the Liberty, addressed to each of the gentlemen named. The packages were regularly and duly manifested, and on the arrival of the vessel entered the Custom House, examined and appraised by the regular constituted officer, and the duties paid. None of the packages contained cigars, but on the contrary consisted of guava jelly and conserves.

The Case of Senator Clayton

Is still regarded as one that will call for vigorous action on the part of the Senate. A few days since, when the evidence began to look bad for Clayton, a sudden movement was made to keep all the testimony secret, and since that a highly colored statement in favor of Clayton has been given out to those who would print it, and to-night Clayton's friends are around requesting a paragraph to be telegraphed designed further to break the force of the investigation.

Senator Garrett Davis

Has been easier to-day, and strong hopes have been entertained for him, though he still continues very sick indeed.

Letters to Regular Correspondents.

District Attorney Fisher has addressed a letter to the Vice President, reciting his bringing the case of the recusant correspondents before the Criminal Court and the quashing of the indictment for want of jurisdiction, and that he is now ready to bring the case before the Police Court upon information, but that in accordance with instructions he will not have the offense was committed to appear before him and swear to the information. He therefore asks instructions from the Senate, and says he will await the appearance of some one to make the necessary oath.

Action of the English and Americans Contrasted.

The *Star*, in view of the fuss made in England over our presentation of claims for indirect damages, and the charges that the United States have violated the understanding in regard to the matter, calls attention to the fact that in the face of the most positive understanding of the High Commissioners that no claims were to be recognized which were contracted by the Confederacy, many such claims were presented, and the stamps of Confederate scrip by the Alabama Claims Commission was finally under way. The *Star* says: What was the result of this cool proceeding on the public mind in this country? Did the American Eagle flap its wings because excluded matter had been introduced, and demand that the treaty must be set aside or that war with England must follow? Did the leading editors of the country prepare themselves for a howl over the matter? And did the opposition side in Congress vote want of confidence in the administration in consequence? Nothing of the sort. Notwithstanding the fact that claims of that character held or set up by British subjects would probably far exceed in amount any demands which American citizens might make on account of national losses through the course pursued by England in the matter of the rebellion, the universal howl at the perfidy of Albion, and the outrageous swindling greed of British speculators and adventurers; not so much as a sign in that direction. The counsel for the United States quietly filed a respectful motion to dismiss such claims for want of jurisdiction. His motion was sustained, the objectionable demands were thrown out, and there was an end of the matter.

The Tariff and Revenue.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day tried to agree upon the course they would pursue upon revenue and tariff, but came to no formal conclusion. The revenue reformers and Democratic members are anxious to open the whole question in the House. There is a strong feeling in committee in favor of reporting a short bill relating chiefly to whiskey and tobacco. Those who desire a full discussion of the whole subject are not very partizan as to the shape in which the Committee report, since a general bill can be moved as a substitute to any revenue bill presented, and one member of the Committee has the Schenck bill of last session revised and corrected to date, ready to offer in this way to the first bill submitted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1872.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL AND THE MARITIME INTERESTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury appeared before the House Committee on Commerce today, and read a bill expressive of his views of the maritime interests.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Committee on Appropriations has the army bill ready to report. If the House are ready to receive them, they could report the remaining general appropriation bills next week. The Indian bill will cover expenses, deficiencies, West Point, and for fortifications.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Following is a synopsis of the education bill as it passed the House to-day: Section first provides that the net proceeds of sales of public lands shall be forever set apart for the education of the people; nothing in this act to limit the power of Congress over the public lands, or interfere with granting bounty lands nor with the homestead act. Section second provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury each year the net cash proceeds of sales of public lands. Section third provides the manner in which the funds shall be invested. Section fourth provides for the apportionment of the fund to the several States and Territories for the first ten years, the distribution to be made according to the ratio of illiteracy in the representative population, as ascertained by the census; but under what circumstances the first distribution shall be made. Section sixth provides that a certain portion of the fund may hereafter be expended at the discretion of the legislature for the instruction of teachers for common schools. Section seventh states the conditions under which the State and Territory shall be entitled to receive its share of every apportionment after the first year. Section eighth provides that the Commissioners of Education shall ascertain if the States and Territories are entitled to receive apportionment, and what amount, but no moneys belonging to any State or Territory under this act shall be withheld for the reason that the laws thereof provide for separate instruction of white and black children, or refuse to organize such schools. Section ninth provides for the distribution of the funds by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in each State, Territory and District; the amount so apportioned shall be applied solely to the payment of teachers' wages. Section tenth provides the manner in which apportionments shall be drawn from the United States Treasury. Section eleventh provides penalties for any misapplication or embezzlement of funds. Section twelve provides that the Circuit Court of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses against the provisions of this act. Section thirteen provides that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to affect in any manner existing laws and regulations in regard to the adjustment and payment to States upon their admission into the Union of five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands within their respective limits.

AMERICAN AND MEXICAN CLAIMS.

Up to the fifth instant the sums awarded to Americans by the Joint United States and Mexican Commission amounted to $875,000. The amount claimed in the aggregate was $11,999,660. The awards to Mexicans amounted to only $56,000, aggregate claimed, $18,000,000.

LOCUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Information derived from an official source warrants the denial of the recently published alleged correspondence between Gen. Schenck and Secretary Fish relative to the Treaty of Washington, and dated the fifth instant. It bears no resemblance whatever to the original telegrams. The statement that an official dispatch was received from Gen. Schenck on Monday, the 5th instant, announcing the substance of Lord Granville's note, is pronounced untrue. On this statement the charge is made that members of the administration have been guilty of deception and misleading the public, but no cable dispatch of any kind was received from Schenck on Monday.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1872.

SENATE.

Messrs. CARPENTER and TRUMBULL presented memorials from the merchants of Wisconsin and Chicago complaining of the hardships and injustices arising under the administration of the revenue laws.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, a bill from the Finance Committee, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem $3,000,000 per month of three per cent. certificates was passed.

Mr. KELLOGG, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill giving the Secretary of War full control over the navigation of channels in course of excavation across bars, &c.

The amnesty bill was taken up, and Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, spoke in opposition to Mr. Sumner's amendment, the supplementary civil rights bill.

Mr. KELLY argued against Mr. Sumner's amendment as unnecessary for the protection of the rights to which it relates, and as unconstitutional.

Mr. SUMNER withdrew his consent, given yesterday, to the striking out of the seventh section of his amendment, and the motion to strike out was lost, 25 to 22.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to strike out all references to churches.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would vote against this and every other amendment to Mr. Sumner's bill, in order to make it as obnoxious as possible, and thereby secure its rejection. He was in favor of voting down against all amendments designed, like this one, to defeat the pending amnesty bill.

Mr. SUMNER said he could not consent to the amendment proposed by Mr. Frelinghuysen. This supplementary civil rights bill was simply a proposition to apply to all incorporated associations the great principles of our government, and he thought it as necessary that it should apply to churches as to hotels.

Mr. THURMAN said he had no hope that the bill being so changed as to enable him to vote for it, and he should therefore vote against all amendments.

Mr. ANTHONY said the amendment must be made before the bill could have his vote. He would never vote for a law which would interfere with religion. He would never vote for a law to punish any church for closing its doors against any person for any reason, good or bad. It was a matter which only concerned that church, and with which he had no right whatever to interfere.

After further debate, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN'S amendment was adopted, 39 to 23.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to strike out the fourth section, relating to jurors. Lost.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to substitute "citizen" for "person" in the fifth section.

Mr. TRUMBULL denounced this as an attempt to discriminate against foreigners residing here, especially those who were naturalized citizens. He supposed Mr. Cole's object in offering the amendment was to exclude Chinamen from the operations of the bill, but he had provided that Hottentots and Fagans might become citizens, there was no good reason for excluding the peaceful, intelligent Celestials.

Mr. TRUMBULL charged that the opponents of amnesty were voting for these amendments for the purpose of defeating the amnesty bill.

Mr. MORTON moved to adjourn. Carried. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Elections, reported, in the case of Cessna against Myers, that Mr. Myers, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the Senate bill for refunding the two and one-half per cent. derived from the tax on dividends of banks, insurance companies, &c., for the first four months of 1870, was tabled, on account of the constitutional question involved as to the right of the Government to collect such a tax, the original bill to the same effect was introduced by Mr. Dawes, and referred.

The consideration of the educational bill was resumed. After considerable discussion the vote rejecting Mr. Burchard's substitute was also rejected, and the bill as amended passed. The House then proceeded to draw for seats, after which the House adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Chicago yesterday Charles Haske was fined twenty dollars for a wanton assault upon Mr. Gross, a reporter of the *Times*.

Michael Lake, a switchman on the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, at Brighton, Illinois, was fatally injured yesterday while coupling cars.

The National Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics met in annual session in Baltimore yesterday. Reports from the National Councillor and Secretary were read. The total membership of the Junior Order is given at 19,591.

It was raining throughout California yesterday.

DISCLOSURES IN NEW ORLEANS.

About as Bad a Mess as Has Been Discovered Anywhere.

The New Orleans papers are filled with the proceedings of the Congressional committee engaged in investigating the Louisiana scandals. The facts which are being brought to light are simply disgraceful. Both parties seem to have trafficked in bribery and corruption to the utmost extent of their means and opportunities. Ex-Secretary of State Bovee testified to the existence of a regular system of frauds at elections, for the purpose of returning certain men as elected, and cited to the Packard-Penn instance of such shameless venality and abuses that its members almost have doubted whether there was a single honest man in the ranks of the respective parties to the quarrel. Another witness, a civil engineer, gave evidence that he had purchased the votes of a number of the members, stating quite frankly that it was generally understood if a man wanted a bill passed he had to pay for it. Mr. Carr, the late Speaker of the House, admitted that he had never visited the parish which he represented, and did not know half a dozen of its inhabitants, "a friend" undertaking to have him returned without the trouble of his personal presence in the field, which was only accomplished by means of an infamous trick perpetrated upon the poor ignorant country negroes, who thought they were voting for a member of their own race, and of a similarly sickening character is the bulk of the testimony which has thus far been taken. What depths of depravity will be sounded before the Committee concludes its labors we prefer not to think of.

OBSTRUCTING SIDEWALKS.

What Constitutes an Encroachment—Legislation Needed—Interesting Decision.

The rights of property owners in the use and occupancy of certain portions of the sidewalks in front of their buildings are very vaguely defined, and the encroachments are becoming so numerous, in all parts of the city, that some legislation should be had on the subject at an early day. Our sidewalks are all too narrow, without exception, and the public rights are infringed by builders upon almost every square. The City Councils have full power, under their charter, to regulate this matter, but very little legislation has been had. On page 224 of Slagle's Digest, section 21, it is provided that "no encroachment shall be made on any foot pavement, street, square or alley, within this city, by building or setting up any bulk, jut, window, or incumbrance whatsoever, whereby the passage shall be incommoded; nor shall any person or persons make, build or set up any cellar door, jamb or step, which shall extend beyond the distance of four feet upon the footway in any street; and in every alley the cellar door shall be laid flat and even with the pavement," etc. This is, we believe, all the legislation on the subject. It prohibits "any incumbrance whatsoever, whereby the passage shall be incommoded," but at the same time permits "cellar do

Commercial.

...DAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1872.

THE petition of Col. MCCLURE, preliminary to contesting the seat of Mr. GRAY, was presented to the Senate yesterday and referred to the Judiciary General Committee, to report on its regularity. The Committee was enlarged and instructed to report on Monday next.

THE New York and New Jersey Legislatures are deep in the investigation of State printing frauds. This appears to be a good year for such mining operations in those States. Let them come to Pennsylvania and learn how the economical and honest thing is done,—when we remember the *Legislative Record* we might add, the extremely useful thing also—that is, to the contractor.

THE Philadelphia Grand Jury has failed Col. MCCLURE, if he ever expected to have "repenters" indicted, for although the testimony was conclusive the bill against RITTENHOUSE for procuring illegal votes has been ignored; and, it is reported, furthermore, in the language of one of the jurymen, that "it's all right now, and no bill will be found against the boys." Certainly for a Quaker city Philadelphia has some astonishing ways. We venture to express the hope that our political friends there will not take on loads that will break them down.

THE *Herald* is for business. For instance, it is for fighting England from the word go about the Alabama claims—at any rate slapping her face for making such a row about consequential claims. Mexico should be taken in hand at once for behaving so badly right on our border, and made to march to the music of Hail Columbia. And Spain, too, should be shaken by any hand which these little operations had not given full employment. The *Herald* thinks it a good time for Brother JONATHAN to take a little exercise and give the American eagle an airing. This sort of thing is a pretty good offset to the English press, and is probably so meant.

THE rumor is printed in Philadelphia that Gov. CURTIN is to be re-called from St. Petersburg and Gen. BANKS appointed in his place. The latter gentleman says he would not accept the office, and don't believe the report. So far as is known Gov. CURTIN's removal is desired only by Mr. CHESNUT and others who love and hate with him. This is their privilege to love and hate according to their humor. But why should they wish to embroil Gen. GRANT, whom no wise friend will advise to create new antagonists. We do not believe that the report proceeds from anything better that a wish as old as the day Gov. CURTIN received his appointment.

WE have the almost official assurance that in regard to the rascally character of the General Order System, they see it now at Washington, and are going to do something about it. Precisely what will be done is not known, but something serious, we are told. All of which is good. But it is not the least curious part of the business that it should cost so much time and effort to expose these rascally impositions. Although the villainy practiced on the public by the Custom House machine was made known to officers of the Government, high and low, no notice was taken of it. But when the thing came to be so bad that a further attempt to cover up would be fatal, we are treated to a sufficient display of indignation—and perhaps reform. These things are not true solely of the New York Custom House, nor of the Federal Government. Similar charges are made in sundry places and concerning the General, State and Municipal governments; and until exposure, which always comes at the hardest, takes place, no attempt at reform is made. Such has been the general fact. But let us hope that the eclipse is passing off.

ONE of the reasons which render it pretty certain that whatever England fancies she can afford to do in the matter of the *Alabama* misunderstanding, she will not go to the length of war, is, that such a step would almost inevitably produce an alliance between the United States and Russia, the movements of which latter power alone are at present causing considerable uneasiness to the British Government. The stealthy but steady progress of the Russians toward India, to which we have from time to time referred, seems at last to have excited the timid alarm of England, who is reported to be moving the greater portion of her Anglo-Indian army to the North, by way of preparation for possible emergencies. Ever since the time of PETER the Great, whose most cherished political dream appears to have been the acquisition of the Indian Empire, Russia has gradually pushed her frontier toward that country, acquiring, annexing and colonizing territory as she moved forward, and in the most careful manner making sure of every foot of the ground behind her. It will be remembered that in this way a territory almost equal in extent to Great Britain itself was added to the Russian empire last summer, with millions of inhabitants, of whom a liberal policy has made fast friends, and an immense amount of productive soil, considerable portions of which have already been settled by Russians under the Emperor's shrewd system of semi-military, semi-agriculturo-commercial colonization. Then, too, the decadence of the Persian people from famine and pestilence removes another obstacle out of the way of Russia's designs. The time has been when Persia would have proved a stout ally of England in resisting the Asiatic advance of the Northern Bear, but she would now be unable to even so much as lift a hostile finger. It is not at all impossible that Persia may in a few years become the base of Russian operations, even under a peaceable condition of affairs, and it is almost certain that war between England and the United States would be taken advantage of by that power to get as near to her coveted prey as possible, even if she pushed her opportunity no further. England has enough to do in protecting her colonies in Asia, without exposing herself to the loss of her North American possessions as well.

THE AMERICAN "CASE."

The American "Case" relative to indirect damages submitted to the Arbitrators at Geneva—published exclusively in the columns of the COMMERCIAL yesterday—probably left no doubt in the mind of the intelligent reader why the English press and Englishmen in general are so excited over the matter. The document shows that indirect or consequential damages are in the treaty just as really as direct and absolute losses. If England, as the Queen alleges, did not know this, the blame certainly does not lie at our door. England cannot plead a different "understanding"—the text is to govern. If there was an "understanding" different from the text of the treaty, the English Commissioners have simply to explain to their government and people how it happened. The treaty itself must stand, and England, unless she withdraws from it, must be bound by the award of the Arbitrators. It does not necessarily follow that indirect claims will be allowed. But they are to be arbitrated, if there is an arbitration on anything. And it must occur to the reader that if claims of this character are impossible and of necessity must be disallowed, wherefore are the English Government and people so excited? If the possibility, not to say probability, that some of these claims may be allowed is not the cause, what is it? This "case" as now published for the first time appears to have found its way to every European capital, and as a general thing elicits comments calculated to irritate the English mind. In other words, Yankee "cuteness" has considerably advanced in the European markets.

LANGUAGE OF DIPLOMACY.

Hardly anything in the troubles and disasters of the last two years has so deeply wounded French susceptibilities as Prince BISMARK's adoption of German as the language of diplomacy. Though so many weeks have passed since the first Berlin dispatch in German was handed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, they are still discussing the change. Some of their remarks on the subject are really quite curious. One organ of public opinion, the *Moniteur*, finds consolation in the belief that such a dispatch *could* have been written only in the idiom actually employed; such thoughts as the document contains could not be adequately expressed in so delicate and refined a speech as French. "People," it remarks, "do not write such matters in that tongue, and we are inclined to believe, that if for the comprehension of M. DE REMUSAT, Count ARNIM had been obliged to translate the paper, he must have felt in reading it (that is, in its changed dress) that his sentiments of delicacy and dignity were put to a severe proof." Then it adds that German like Latin, lends itself to all enormities.

Another commentator on the incident states that one of BISMARCK's predecessors long ago suddenly resolved to do what the Prince has done, and to use his own language in diplomatic intercourse. The consequence was that all the chiefs of embassies resident at Berlin immediately responded to the announcement of his purpose by addressing the ambitious minister, each of them in his own language. Had only the English, Italian and Spanish representative followed his example, his folly and presumption would have been sufficiently exposed, but the Persian, the Turkish and even the Chinese Ambassadors were equally audacious, and "the Prussian Foreign office at once became a veritable Tower of Babel." The fiction is vivacious and not ill invented, as it illustrates the convenience of a common language in the intercourse of nations. Something not unlike the incident thus reported, did, we believe, once occur, not in Berlin, but in Vienna, when Prince SCHWARZENBERG, in resentment at England for her Italian sympathies, addressed the English Ambassador in a German dispatch without appending a French translation; a step which led the British Government equally to use its own language for diplomatic purposes, at least in intercourse with Austria. The representatives of the United States abroad, with what may, if one pleases, be called a most laudable appreciation of their own dignity and importance, have seldom condescended to use any tongue but their own in fulfilling the duties of their official position. Some rather eminent Americans of the class have even disdained to employ for any purpose, or even to know the speech of the country to which they were accredited. An anecdote is told of one distinguished American diplomatist—afterward a distinguished chief of the Confederacy—who found himself at a court entertainment in a state of most disagreeable embarrassment from mere inability to ask for a pocket handkerchief, in the tongue of the land. To inconsiderate spectators of the scene the incident seemed the more remarkable as it took place in Paris, the very centre of the language of the profession to which the dignitary belonged. Probably few of the frivolous foreigners who witnessed our ambassador's discomfort, for a moment reflected that he was really, in the most effective manner, upholding our national dignity by his fine Roman content with his own representative character, and by his sublime contempt for outside peculiarities. It is only fair to say that in his official conduct, the diplomatist referred to was efficient and without reproach.

There can be no doubt that a diplomatist will be able to do his country more justice in any case by using his own than by using a foreign language. Hence the American, English and German usage is sanctioned by the consideration of utility as well as of national dignity. In favor of the utility of the custom may also fairly be alleged the advantage of partially delivering diplomacy from the formulas and technicalities of its peculiar dialect. On the other hand, the French language as the medium of intercourse between national representatives is so deeply rooted in European usage as not to be easily abolished. French was long ago justly characterized as the "language of definite ideas." Clear, precise, logical in a narrow sense of the word, it is admirably adapted to the statement and discussion of such questions as usually occupy the attention of diplomatists. It is completely furnished with the vocabulary and phrases of the art, each having a recognized and generally understood meaning, and it enjoys the additional advantage of containing the original records and correspondence, running back nearly two centuries, of the most important transactions among the nations of Europe. A language thus entrenched is not easily displaced. Some nations, perhaps Russia and others, are not likely to follow Prince BISMARCK's lead in the matter, but even if all followed it, in mere virtue of its past and actual position, French must for many years to come continue in constant use among the class of whom it has so long been the dialect.

"IRELAND FOR THE IRISH."

A cable dispatch of the 6th inst says that the Home Rule candidate for Galway, Mr. JOHN PHILIP NOLAN, has been elected to Parliament. The fact is only one of many which indicate the increasing strength of a party which threatens before very long to absorb all the factions at present hostile to British rule in Ireland. By his policy of justice and conciliation, Mr. GLADSTONE has almost succeeded in destroying the various Irish parties which, differing in many respects, were all united in enmity to the abuses of the British Government. In hating and denouncing such an enormity as the established church of Ireland, agitators knew that they had with them the sympathy of the world, and in the excitement of warfare against it and other evils, many of the old and an entire new generation had almost forgotten the meaning of the word "Repale." When the monsters against which they had been so long and fiercely fighting suddenly vanished out of sight, not a few of the reformers evidently felt as some of our abolitionists felt when the slavery question was suddenly taken out of their hands, that their occupation was gone. Agitation had become their element. With no class to hate in the name of virtue and to inveigh against in the name of the Lord, they at once became conscious of an "aching void." For so many years accustomed to feel themselves and encourage their own spirits only in the resistance provoked and in the passions excited by their vehement appeals and anathemas, they were overshadowed and confounded by a horrible sense of their own insignificance. But a "cause" in which to exercise their restless faculties and to gratify their love of combat was soon discovered in the revival of the old demand of "Ireland for the Irish." In fact, with the mass of the indigenous population of the island, with the class whose spiritual or sacerdotal representatives for the time counselled masterly inactivity, and whose lay or muscular representatives carried on war against the Saxon foreigners from behind hedges, the claim thus briefly expressed was never dormant, or in a state of abeyance. Its realization never ceased to be considered as a real and merely mundane or worldly as but as even a religious duty, the fulfillment of which would once more restore its primitive glory to "the isle of saints," by re-establishing within it the Church of Rome. And, though, as already intimated, Home Rule for Ireland has some advocates among those Protestant agitators whose vocation perished by the inauguration of effective reforms, it seems in the main to be the scheme of the eccentric religio-political party of which Archbishop MANNING, or Cardinal GRANDISON, as DISRAELI calls him, may be one of the oracles. "Where the ordinary eye sees only a poor, ignorant Irish peasant, Dr. MANNING discerns a heaven-commissioned bearer of light and truth, destined by his unquestioning faith, to redeem perhaps, in the end, even English philosophers and statesmen." Thus Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY lately wrote about His Eminence. On more satisfactory authority, that of a late lecture by the Archbishop himself, we know that he regards England as having retrograded in civilization ever since the Reformation, and that he thinks that nothing but the universal restoration of mediæval popery will suffice to rescue Europe from the barbarism by which it is at present threatened. Home rule for Ireland, of course, means a Parliament meeting in Dublin, or possibly somewhere in Tipperary, and consisting of members elected by the Irish people. When we remember the relative numbers of Catholics and Protestants who constitute the population of the island, there can be no doubt as to what would be the political and religious complexion of a large majority of their representatives. Cardinal GRANDISON's "heaven-commissioned bearers of light and truth" would at length be masters of the country and would with the least possible delay enter upon the work of reform. Under sacredotal inspiration the legislators would be animated by the lofty ambition of making Ireland what it used to be, a center from which "the light of truth should be irradiated," not only over "all the northern regions," but over all the benighted world. One of the first things to be done would be the removal of all traces of English or Protestant barbarism. Even now the Irish priesthood are earnestly engaged, without a word of protest or remonstrance from the Catholic laity, in agitating for the abolition of the free national schools instituted by the English Government and for the establishment of Catholic schools to be supported by the State Treasury and to be superintended by the priests. Without doubt an Irish Parliament would not only eagerly second those pious labors in behalf of higher civilization, but would at once set an example to all Christendom of the just and proper subordination of the state to the church. Few will venture to say that if strict justice were done, the Irish people would not soon be at liberty thus through representatives chosen by themselves, to arrange their own affairs, and to take the lead in exemplifying their long cherished principles. And no one may deny that the experiment would by truly interesting and well worthy of being carefully watched by the unbelieving nations on both sides of the Atlantic. It must be admitted that the difficulty and consequently the interest of the experiment would be not a little enhanced by some of the secular or non-ecclesiastical duties which would devolve upon the Irish Parliament. Those confiscated lands of which so much has been made by both the friends and the enemies of old Ireland, would have to be restored to their legitimate owners, or rather to their descendants. The bearers of names once illustrious but long obscured, the heads of clans, would demand and receive redress, and then there would be a gathering of the tribes from every region on the globe. As the feuds which formerly raged among them are still cherished, and would certainly be revived in all their pristine power, "for the delight of the conflict as well as for the maintenance of the right," no feature would be wanting to a complete restoration of mediæval civilization. It would surely be a most edifying, as well a a most interesting, spectacle.

ALTHOUGH displeased with the reception, rather no reception at all, accorded to ALEXIS in Washington, the Russian Emperor, the royal household, and all the others who know anything about it, are greatly delighted with the manner the Duke has been everywhere received and treated by the American people. The accounts of all these things were read at St. Petersburg with the deepest interest. To Minister CURTIN of the New York reception the Empress said: "I do not know, Mr. CURTIN, how to express my thanks and my delight and gratification for the cordial and enthusiastic reception that has been tendered ALEXIS by the great-hearted American people. Believe me, I shall never forget it, and I wish you to tell them how much I have been touched by these marks of friendship and kindness." What will the warm-hearted mother say when she receives the head and horns of the first buffalo ALEXIS killed on the plains? And how will she contain herself when she hears from his own lips an account of the jolly good times he had all over the country, with all sorts of people, who don't care a fig about the little quarrel between Secretary FISH and Mr. CATACAZY.

Proposed Dam at McKee's Rocks.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

In your issue of to-day, you publish the remonstrance of quite a list of respectable citizens and firms against a proposed dam at McKee's Rocks. The *necessity* of better harbor facilities, more extensive landings for coal flats, and greater depth of water, that the vast and growing manufacturing interest of this city may have a full and cheap supply of fuel and materials, is admitted by all who have given the matter a moment's reflection. Now it is proposed to meet all these wants by the "erection and construction of a dam," as above indicated, which will give a uniform depth of water, the entire year, of six or eight feet, securing ample harbor room and landings, besides allowing shipments of coal by water to all the manufacturing establishments of Manchester and up the Allegheny as far as Sharpsburg.

But these gentlemen object that the proposed dam will retard the shipment of coal on the Ohio river, and thus seriously cripple the great mining and shipping interests of the Monongahela valley. Now, they overlook the very important and vital fact that the proposed dam contemplates a *chute*, which shall be opened during coal boat freshets, and be ample enough to admit the passage of the largest tows, without danger or obstruction. Here is the special interest of the coal trade that this proposed improvement has been suggested and is now advocated.

It is earnestly hoped that this explanation will lead those who have signed the remonstrance to withdraw their names from said paper, so that there may be concert of action in securing the necessary appropriation for an improvement which will be millions annually to the city of Pittsburgh, and of special advantage to the coal trade. J. F. D.

Getting Alarmed.

[From Forney's Press.]

The Republican politicians can hazard no more experiments upon the Republican masses. * * Nor dare we deny that our political managers must take warning by this election in their future nominations. We are in the second month of the year full of interest. In this year we have to re-elect President Grant, to choose a new Governor, a Supreme Judge, a Legislature to elect a United States Senator, a convention to reform our State Constitution, and a number of important local officials. Almost everything of importance, therefore, is "on the cards." * * There is a restive and a resolute spirit in this special republican constituency against all aspirants who are not capable, fit and honest. This spirit will not be trifled with. Already we hear most suggested, and said to be settled upon, for high and honorable offices, who will not be supported in October. It will be in vain, with such men on our ticket, to plead the sanctity of regular nominations.

A FAVORITE maneuver of corrupt men is to have all investigations concerning them conducted in secret, and legislative committees, whether State or National, are far too prone to grant these personal favors. For instance, the peremptory order adopted by the United States Senate Clayton investigating committee, a day or two ago, prohibiting the publication of the testimony adduced, was made, it is said, at the instance of the accused person himself, for what reason except a damaging one it is difficult to discover. For this concession to the personal feelings of public officers charged with the commission of grave wrongs should only be made when the presumption is largely in favor of their innocence—in which event they would not be likely to ask it. It is the people who are most deeply interested in the exposure of frauds and improprieties on the part of their servants, and if they are not entitled to know the truth there may perhaps as well be an end of all investigations at once. No publicity about whom the taint of bribery or corruption hangs, has a right to ask that the proceedings concerning him shall be conducted in secret nor, except when the public welfare absolutely demands it, ought such a request to be granted. The people have a right to know the full facts and circumstances connected with all such matters, that their course may be governed in accordance with the intrinsic requirements of the case.

A SECRET Italian society of swindlers, called "I Catenati," has lately been discovered, with ramifications in every European State. They are genteel beggars, furnished by the heads of the society with skillfully forged papers, stating that the bearers are the unfortunate victims of some great calamity, such as the Chicago fire, the Westfield explosion, and the like. The beggars receive a regular salary, but are bound to pay all moneys received into the treasury of the society. Some of these swindlers have recently been sent to prison in Germany. It seems they have also a branch society in this country, where they are said to reap a rich harvest from charitable persons.

IT is said that private libraries are almost out of date in England. Books have become too numerous to keep, and few will take the trouble of sorting them. London houses are too small. Great family houses in the country are inhabited but for so short a time of the year by their owners that the taste for enriching them with mighty collections of books is now rare. And, besides, the facilities now afforded to the reader by the improvements of late years in circulating-library arrangements, really supersede almost all necessity for books, except of reference. Special libraries, devoted to some particular subject, are still to be found on private shelves—general libraries are almost banished to clubs and institutions.

TEA and coffee are threatened with a Brazilian rival, called guarana. Guarana consists of the seeds of a tree known to botanists as the *Paullinia sorbilis*, which is very abundant. The tree produces a fruit about the size of a walnut, containing five or six seeds. The seeds are roasted, mixed with water and dried. Before being used they require grinding, when they fall into a kind of powder. The active principle is an alkaloid identical with that found in tea and coffee, but there is twice as much of it in guarana as there is in tea. The effects are similar to those of tea and coffee.

THE people of Norway have determined to erect a huge granite monument, on the wild coast of the Scandinavian Peninsula, to celebrate the 1,000th anniversary of the establishment of their kingdom by the mighty warrior, Harold Haarfager. This is a long period of national existence, filled with an interesting, almost fabulous history. In the early part of it Norwegian navigators excelled all others in boldness and skill, and it is pretty certain that they made discoveries on our coast centuries before the voyages of Columbus and the Cabots.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, had a notable banquet the other day. The company was composed of the self-made men of Columbus—those merchants, manufacturers, bankers and other business men—men who commenced low down in the social and commercial scale, but who, by honesty, industry and energy, have risen to honorable positions in society. All of those present were owners of their houses and homes. None of them had ever taken benefit of the bankrupt laws, and none had ever failed to pay their debts.

AN English scientist claims to have experimentally demonstrated the electric origin of nerve force. He found that an alkaline solution, acting on sulphur and phosphorus, generate a powerful galvanic current, and inferred that such a current must exist between the phosphorus of the brain and the sulphur of the liver. Subjecting a rabbit to chloroform and establishing a circuit by copper wires between the brain and liver, the current was immediately manifested.

APROPOS of the African diamond discoveries, it is remarked that a savan named M. Collas, published a communication in *Le Monde*, of February 3, 1870, in which he assumed that the Cape of Good Hope was on the border of a diamond field extending toward the E. N. E. Ten months later the news reached Europe of the discovery of the rich mines in that region.

DISCUSSING the tariff question, the *Tribune* declares that whenever the Treasury can spare the revenue derived from importation, it will be in favor of free tea and coffee. It expects to see tea grown at home, as China has no climate we cannot parallel, and as for Canada, it would not by taking off the duty destroy a "palpable inducement to annexation."

A farmer out in Iowa, has a herd of nine elk, that he is training and breaking in to farm work. He now is able to drive them a little, keeps them in pasture, and generally they submit to currying as well as any animals. He has refused $1,400 for the herd.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New York *Mail* says: "After a brilliant tour in the West and East, the Parepa-Rosa troupe have returned to this city, and from the cordial welcome given them by the public at the Academy of Music last night, we should say that they have been greatly missed, and that their return is appreciated fully by our people. They opened with "The Masked Ball," and gave the finest representation of it that we have had in years. The house was well filled, people being obliged to content themselves even with the standing accommodations."

It is reported that parties will soon arrive at New York from Europe for the purpose of establishing a German bank there, with a capital of forty million thalers. Another project is on foot to establish a German bank with a capital of ten million dollars, and several smaller banks are talked of at New York, with thought after all to be so very *merchant*. But Davis, whatever is the reason, they imagine to be a very Machiavelli in cunning and devilitry, and they believe him to be at the bottom of the mischief. Mr. Curtin is very well liked, and they think it is greatly owing to him that the affair did not become really serious. This shows that they are not at all disposed to generalize in making up their estimates of the government; that they are inclined rather to individualize, and fully appreciate the effects of character of different men upon the governments represented by them. There was a good deal of curiosity manifested among the members of the diplomatic body as to what the Emperor would say to Mr. Curtin upon the occasion of the New Year, and whether he would thank the American government or the American people for the reception of the Grand Duke. In his speech to Mr. Curtin, which you will have already received, he evaded the difficulty, however, by using the word "nation," which may, of course, include the government and people, but he did not mention the President nor say by what intermediary the thanks were to be conveyed to the people.

Guard Your Health and Life.

How inconsistent is human nature. Men carry revolvers to protect themselves against ruffians in well-polished cities, where the precaution is unnecessary, often neglect to fortify their systems against disease in the most unhealthy seasons. Thousands of dyspeptics and other invalids are now languishing in sick rooms, or feebly and listlessly moving through our streets, who owe their forlorn condition solely to a want of common prudence. Far more inimical than the roughs and rowdies, against whose possible attacks the timid arm themselves, are the morbid elements that pervade the atmosphere at this time of the year, and yet although it is an undeniable and undeniable fact that Hetter's Stomach Bitters afford a more perfect protection against these causes of disease, than any weapon of offense can afford against lawless violence, the reckless and inconsiderate continue to brave the danger with a positive safeguard within their reach.

Every day, however, the number of these martyrs to their own want of forecast diminishes. Each succeeding season demonstrates more clearly the inestimable value of the Bitters, both as an antidote for the causes of disease, and a specific for its consequences. The miasma which generates periodical disorders, rheumatism, liver complaint, irregularity of the bowels and other physical disturbances, produces no effect whatever upon systems toned, strengthened and regulated by this powerful vegetable medicine, and dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, intermittent and remittent fevers, biliousness, and in fact nearly all the maladies which the Bitters, if taken in time, *would prevent*, are *cured* by the persevering use of the great remedy.

The genuine Bitters sold in bottles only, and never by the barrel, keg or gallon, as is represented by some unprincipled dealers.

United States vs. Russia.

[St. Petersburg Correspondence of New York Herald.]

Taking it all in all, they are exceedingly pleased with the American people for the magnificent reception given by them—a reception unequalled in splendor, magnificence and genuine heartiness by anything the Grand Duke may ever hope to see in any other country. Nevertheless they are not at all satisfied with our Government, not so much on account of the Catacazy affair as the coldness shown the Grand Duke. Had they treated him well they might have thrown Catacazy into prison or taken any other extravagant measures with regard to him without creating any particularly hard feelings; but the slight put upon the Grand Duke is one they will never forgive. It is somewhat amusing to hear them discussing the different members of our Government and the opinions they entertain of their respective personal merits. Grant and Fish, although somewhat bearish, are not thought after all to be so very *mechant*. But Davis, whatever is the reason, they imagine to be a very Machiavelli in cunning and devilitry, and they believe him to be at the bottom of the mischief. Mr. Curtin is very well liked, and they think it is greatly owing to him that the affair did not become really serious. This shows that they are not at all disposed to generalize in making up their estimates of the government; that they are inclined rather to individualize, and fully appreciate the effects of character of different men upon the governments represented by them. There was a good deal of curiosity manifested among the members of the diplomatic body as to what the Emperor would say to Mr. Curtin upon the occasion of the New Year, and whether he would thank the American government or the American people for the reception of the Grand Duke. In his speech to Mr. Curtin, which you will have already received, he evaded the difficulty, however, by using the word "nation," which may, of course, include the government and people, but he did not mention the President nor say by what intermediary the thanks were to be conveyed to the people.

DRY GOODS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

A CHOICE STOCK OF

Trimmings and Small Wares.

Hair Switches and Plaits.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear.
Ladies' Merino Underwear.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Guipure Laces, White Laces.

RIBBONS,

ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS.

At 50c, Ladies' Merino Drawers, a great bargain.
At 50c, Gent's Merino Undershirts and Drawers.
At 50c, Ladies' Gored Poplin Skirts, stamped borders.
At 50c, Ladies' Kid Gloves.
At 50c, Ladies' French Wove Corsets.

WHITE APRONS.

Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Linen Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Gent's Neck Ties, Collars and Cuffs.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &C.,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
HUCK TOWELINGS,
New Patterns, Just Opened, by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

H. McCALLUM.

CARPETS.

51

FIFTH AVENUE.

SEASONABLE.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION OF

MATS,

JUST OPENED THIS WEEK.

Nothing repays its cost sooner in service and protection than a good

DOOR MAT,

Especially in Winter and early Spring. All imaginable styles in the greatest profusion, and at Lowest Prices.

OUR STOCK OF

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

As heretofore, the Largest in the city.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth Avenue.

BARGAINS

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
MATTINGS, &C.

In taking Stock we have found many Patterns that we don't expect to buy for the Spring Trade, and will therefore close them out at a Reduced Price to make room for New Goods.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

JEWELRY.

C

Howard Watches,

AT

HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,

79 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BAILEY & C

Chestnut and 12th Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,

Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer

Fine Watches,

At very moderate prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Goods sent by Express on approval. Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.

Watches.

MWF

FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES

AND

SILVERWARE.

VERY LOW PRICES.

S. M. ORR,

114 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C

M. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE,
C. H. WOLFF, JOHN D. CHERRY.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery,

SIGN OF THE ANVIL,

NO. 50 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

JOHN KENNEDY'S SONS,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KENNEDY & CO.,)

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY,

Fishing Tackle,

SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.,

NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Manilla, Coffee, Hardware, Glass, Carpet, Baling, Roofing, Rag and Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third avenue.

DRY GOODS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

White Bed Quilts.

Striped and Fancy Honey Comb Quilts.
Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
White Blankets, in good order.
Calico and Delaine Comforts.

Carpets and Oil Cloths.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Talbot Shawls.
Plaid and Striped Woolen Shawls.

ALL GRADES AT VERY LOW PRICES.

At 37½, 44 and 50c, Pure Mohair Binck Lustres, worth a great deal more.
At 25, 30 and 37½c, Colored Alpaca Poplins, extra good bargain.
At 25c, Bookfold Poplin Plaids, worth 37½c.
At 50c, Brown Corded Velveteens, for boy's suits.
At 60c, Japanese Silks, a large lot, good styles.
At $1 50, Plain Dress Silks, all colors, a great bargain.
All kinds of FLANNELS, CASSIMERES and FANCY DRESS GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

The People's Store

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

Winter Goods.

Before getting in our Spring Stock we will close out Odd Lots of Goods, in every department, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

Secure Your Muslins Now!

We are still selling Muslins and all Domestic Goods at old prices, though the present market value is still advancing.

Gloves, Hosiery and Small Wares,

Of Every Kind, at Very Lowest Prices.

SPLENDID VALUE

AND VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Black and Colored Silks.

ALSO OF

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,

Suitable for the Present Season.

SAMPLES SENT ON REQUEST.

ONE PRICE.

NOTE THE ADDRESS,

55 and 57 Fifth Avenue,

(MASONIC HALL BUILDING,)

Campbell, Williamson & Dick.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The Copartnership heretofore existing between JNO. D. MCCORY, JAS. S. MCCORD and D. F. AGNEW, under the firm name of D. F. AGNEW & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent January 15, 1872. All debts due by or to the late firm will be settled by the undersigned.

D. F. AGNEW.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM will be continued in all its branches, at the old place, by

D. F. AGNEW,

PENN BOILER WORKS.

tf Corner Railroad and Twentieth sts., Pittsburgh.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.

Was dissolved by limitation on the 20th ult. The business of the late firm will be settled by its successors, HAINES & SHEIBLER, No. 94 Wood street.

DAVID MCCANDLESS,
JAMES B. HAINES,
Surviving Partners.

PITTSBURGH, January 1st, 1872.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—We, the subscribers, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed the 1st day of March, A. D. 1834, entitled "An act relating to limited Partnerships," and the supplements thereto, and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is HAINES & SHEIBLER; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted in the Wholesale Dry Goods business, and the same will be transacted in the City of Pittsburgh; that the names of the general partners are JAMES B. HAINES and FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER, both of the City of Allegheny, and the special partner is DAVID MCCANDLESS, of the City of Allegheny; that the capital contributed by the said DAVID MCCANDLESS is Seventy-five Thousand Dollars in cash and goods duly appraised; and that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, and that it will terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1874.

JAMES B. HAINES,
FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER,
General Partners.
DAVID MCCANDLESS,
Special Partner.

Haines & Sheibler,

SUCCESSORS TO

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. B. HAINES,
F. G. SHEIBLER, } General Partners.
DAVID MCCANDLESS, Special

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

OF THE

Boatmen's Fire and Marine *Insurance Company,*

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

From January 1st, 1871, to December 31st, 1871, Published in accordance with the requirements of the fifteenth section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2, 1868.

1. Capital Stock.....$ 225,000 00
With privilege of increasing to..... 500,000 00
2. Assets.
Stock Due Bills, payable on demand, and each secured by two Approved Names.....$112,500 00
Discounted and Premium Notes..... 52,781 04
Cash in Banks..... 20,985 42
United States 5-20s..... 50,000 00
Premium on same at 11 Per Cent..... 5,500 00
Mortgages—first and only. 26,700 00
Book Accounts for Marine Premiums..... 8,271 68
.....$ 285,738 14
3. Premiums Received in 1871.....$ 67,854 02
4. Interest Received in 1871..... 8,891 34
.....$ 76,745 36
5. Paid in 1871.....$ 61,256 33
Net Losses..... 15,000 00
Dividends.....
Return Premiums, Reinsurance, Telegraphing and Commissions..... 9,133 07
Taxes—U. S. and State, and Stamps..... 1,596 37
Salaries, Rent, and all other Expenses..... 6,210 00
.....$ 96,196 77
6. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31st, 1871..... $1,667,777 00
7. Amount of Debts and Liabilities, December 31st, 1871, not embraced in.....$ 14,000 00

Total Losses Paid from October, 1865, to January, 1872, net.....$ 253,015 10
Total Dividends Paid in same time..... 58,857 50

Directors.

R. C. GRAY, D. E. PARK,
JAMES REES, H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
DINEY LLOYD, WM. H. EWING,
JOHN GRAFF, JESSE K. SMITH,
P. M. GIBBONS, S. J. BIGLEY,
EDWARD GREGG, THOMAS DONNELLY.

R. C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

MWF

CORNS,

BUNIONS AND DISEASED NAILS

Removed in a few minutes. All other diseases of the Foot treated successfully.
Office, 49 Sixth street, late St. Clair. Pittsburgh. Pa.
DR. PETERSON.
Office Hours—8:30 A. M. to 12 M. and 1 to 5:30 P. M.

$375 A MONTH—EXPENSES PAID to Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished to sell our Universal Cements, Combination Tunnel, Button Hole Scissors, and other articles. Circulars free. Address ROYALTY CO., Saco, Me.

DRY GOODS.

AT

Wm. Semple's.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

WHITE GOODS.

Plain and Barred Jaconets.
Plain and Barred Nainsooks.
Swisses and Turlatans.
Striped and Figured P. K.'s.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

AT $1 12½ AND $1 25

WHITE BED QUILTS

EXTRA LARGE SIZE.

At 25c, fine French Chintzes, rich styles.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslins, extra good for the price.
At 14c, 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, free from dressing.
At 6½c, fast colored Light and Dark Prints, in short lengths, slightly imperfect.
At 8 1-3c, fast colored Purple Prints, best quality, slightly misprinted.
At 8 1-3c, Light and Dark Prints, fast colors, an extra bargain.
At 12½c, an extra good bargain in Ginghams.

4-4, 9-8, 5-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
Striped Shirting Chintzes, new styles.
Medium and Dark Dress Chintzes, beautiful styles.
Tickings and Checks, all grades.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

Retail Stores.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

Largest Stock.

BEST GOODS.

OPENED TO-DAY A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' MUSLIN

UNDERGARMENTS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, TOILET SACQUES,
BRIDAL SETS, &C.

We make a Specialty of this line of Goods, and sell them at

Very Popular Prices.

LADIES' SILK SCARFS—New Styles Just Received.
NECK RI

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to it.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBON, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, J. McINTOSH,
W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE UNTIL FEBRUARY 10TH,

$20,000 TURTLE CREEK DIVISION BONDS,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R.R.,

At 85 FLAT, after which the accrued interest will be charged.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY, February 8, 1872.

The chief interest of the market seems to be in the condition of foreign affairs. Dispatches from London received at noon today state that there is great excitement on the various bourses growing out of apprehended difficulty at the Geneva Conference. This feeling is reflected here in a sharp advance of gold and a heavy decline in the stocks, the whole list having "wobbled" demoralizingly during the day.

The following decision as to liability of parties taking checks for collection, reported in the *Bankers' Magazine* for February, is of interest:

On the 6th of November, the plaintiffs, doing business in New York, sold defendants certain merchandise for cash. Defendants sent draft for balance due drawn on a private banking firm. On presentation of draft by plaintiffs the banking firm gave their check on the Manufacturers' National Bank, and this check was deposited in bank same day. On the following day the check was returned from Clearing House unpaid, the banking firm having refused payment. The plaintiffs brought an action, ignoring the draft, for goods sold, and offered to prove that the check was duly presented through the Clearing House, pursuant to the general custom prevailing in the city and in the course of business. The court excluded this evidence as unnecessary, saying that "it is so well established, so universally acted on, and has been for so many years, that it ought to be generally known," and directed a verdict for the plaintiffs.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110	110	110
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110	110	110
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111¾	111	2
10-40s	110½	110½	110½
New 5s	108½	107¾	107¾
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	120½	120½	120½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	110
United States 5-20s of 1865	110¾
United States 10-40s	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111¾
United States Pacific Railroads	99
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacific	

Below we give the opening quotations of governments stocks and gold on January 24 and the closing rates on January 31st:

	Jan. 1.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 8.
U. S. 5-20 coup. 1862	110½	110	110
U. S. 5-20 coup. 1864	110½	110	110
U. S. 5-20 coup. 1865	111¾	111¾	110
U. S. 5-20 coup. 1865, new	111¾	111¾	110
U. S. 5-20 coup. 1867	111¾	111¾	111
U. S. 5-20 coup. 1868	112¾	112¾	111¾
U. S. 10-40 coup	110½	110½	110½
U. S. coup. 1881	115¾	115¾	114¾
U. S. currency, 6's	115¾	114¾	114¾
American gold	110¾	110¾	110¾
Loaning rates for gold	1-16	5 per ct.	7 per ct.
Loaning rates for money	6	6 per ct.	7 per ct.
Georgia 7's, gold	90	85	85
North Carolina 6's, old	74	24	24
North Carolina 6's, new	13½	15	17
S. Carolina, Jan and July 6's	29	30	30
S. Carolina, 7's and Oct. 6's	28½	28½	30
Tennessee 6's	64	65	65½
Tennessee 6's, new	63	63	63½
Virginia 6's	58½	56	56
Virginia 6's, new	61	56	57
Adams Express	51½	51	54
American M. U. Express	60	61	63½
United States Express	63½	62	64
Wells Fargo Express	56	62	64½
Central Pacific, 1st mort.	100½	102	102
Union Pacific, 1st mort.	91	94	94
Boston, Hartford and E.	3¾	3½	4
Chicago and Alton	120	120¼	120¼
Chicago, Bur. and Q'ncy	139	140	140
Chi. chic. and Ind. cent.	20¾	22	22
Chic. and North'w'n, com.	73½	74	74
Chic. and North'w'n, pref.	93¾	91¾	91¾
Cleve'd and Pittsburgh	92½	92	93
Chicago and R. Island	108¾	110¼	110¼
Del. Lack and Western	101	103	102
Erie com	34½	30½	30¾
Erie pfd	64½	66	64
Harlem	114¾	114¾	114
Han. and St. Joseph com	55¾	48¾	50
Han. and St. Joseph pfd	65¾	63¾	63
Illinois Central	139	139	139
Lake Shore and Mich So	95	90¾	90¾
Michigan Central	118	118½	118½
Mil. and St. Paul com	55¾	55¼	56¼
Mil. and St. Paul pfd	82¾	78	79
N. Y. Central and Hud	97¾	97¾	97¾
N. Y. Cent. and Hud. scrip	91¾	93	92¼
New Jersey Central	110¾	109½	109½
Ohio and Mississippi	42½	45¾	44¼
Pittsburgh and Ft. W.	96¾	96¾	96¾
Phil. and Reading	113¾	114¾	112½
Pitts, Ft. Wayne and Chi	96¾	97	98¾
Toledo and Wabash	39¾	41¾	41¼
Union Pacific	38½	37¾	38
Western Union Tel	81¾	81¾	81¾

"With respect to the grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad and its prospective value, Congress granted to this company 12,800 acres of land to each mile of road, commencing on Lake Superior and extending to the eastern boundary line of Dakota, and 25,600 acres per mile from that line to the Pacific coast. This grant was to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound and the vicinity of Portland, Oregon, and calls for about 50,000,000 acres, or 90,000 square miles of land, an extent equal to New York and Pennsylvania together, or eleven and a half times Massachusetts.

"Now, if we compare the ultimate value of this grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad at $7 per acre, the average of the land grant sales in the foregoing table, it will amount to $356,000,000; if at only $5 per acre, it amounts to $250,000,000; if at $3 07 per acre, the lowest of the grants, it will amount to $178,000,000. This latter sum is more than twice the estimated cost of the road, as set forth by the most competent engineers. From these prospective results seem astounding, yet it strikes us as not unreasonable to believe that the financial results of this grant shall even exceed the highest of these estimates, inasmuch as its resources are so immense, and will be developed with so great facility by the railroad, which will be the shorter and more easily operated of our Pacific roads."

American government stocks are in little demand, it being considered imminent that other series will be called up for reimbursement, but northern mortgage bonds, and particularly all connected with Central Pacific, are again in favor. Old Central Pacific being at 91, the new stock guaranteed by Frankfort at 85½ by the firm of Speyer-Ellissen, in connection with Speyers Bros. in London, has been largely subscribed. The city of Washington loan, brought out by Seligman & Stetthelmer, had a great success, some of the largest subscribers getting only 4 ₰ cent. of their application, and the price having already reached 2 ₰ cent. premium. The Morris and Essex bonds have been marketed to the last fold. The rest of the Oregon bonds, $3,800,000, 7 ₰ cent., have also been subscribed in full. On the other hand the stocks of the southern States of the Union are unsalable, "the recent villainies of Georgia and Virginia having destroyed the confidence in negro governments."—*Frankfort Revieve.*

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	61¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62¾
Phila. and Erie	30	North Penn'a R. R.	58
Lehigh Navigation	39¾	Camden and Amboy	126¾
Catawissa	46¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.	42¾	Reading	56¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 8, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather continues cold and disagreeable for out-door business transactions. The streets and sidewalks are in a bad condition, and doubtless will continue so for some time. The manufacturers rule very uniform with few changes to make note. There is an unusually active demand for groceries, particularly coffees and sugars. Flour is held firm at previous quotations with an advance in prices anticipated. Bacon and provisions are held firmly and a fair trade demand reported. Grain, wheat in particular, is in light supply, and prices, though not quotably higher, are very firm. Butter and eggs are held at previous quotations, though prices tend to lower figures. Cheese is scarce and prices firm. In a word, the markets are generally unchanged in price, hence we omit our usual quotations.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 8, 1872.

	Price ₰ lb.		Price ₰ lb.
Boston	9	Soda	9
Butter	7½	Sugar	10
Cream	9	Water	9
Fruit	12	Wine	10
Ginger	9	Lemon Jumbles	11
Lemon	12½	Spiced Jumbles	11
Oyster	7½	Ginger Jumbles	14
Scotch	12½		

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1872.

Below will be found our report of the live stock market for the week ending this evening:

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report the market, under the influence of light arrivals, favorable weather and better advices from the east was modestly active at prices from ¼ to ½c higher than ruled the week previous. The run up to the time of closing our report had been light, and sellers succeeded in forcing prices up, but at the advance the market was slower and sales harder to effect, eastern men claiming that the market would not stand any advance. On Thursday the receipts were again light, and the market but moderately active at the advance, most of the eastern dealers purchasing cautiously, and none of them took large droves home. On Friday the market opened up with a light supply on sale, but still enough for the demand. Most of the buyers left for the east on Thursday and on Friday with but few buyers here, the market ruled dull and sluggish, with prices 4c lower than at the opening of the market. On Saturday little was done in the way of trade; a few small lots were sent to Allegheny for retail, and the market closed dull at Friday's prices. This week the receipts up till Tuesday were light. The market opened up with favorable advices from New York, while those from Philadelphia were not so good. Sellers held cattle firm at last week's prices, though but little was done in the way of trade the few buyers here contenting themselves with looking around among the different lots on sale. To-day, there is an increased attendance of buyers, though the number here is not large, and with but a moderate run of cattle on sale, sellers have been able to hold the market firm. The feeling is a shade better, and cattle are selling at prices a little higher than last week. The offerings on sale in quality are better than for some time, and as will be seen by the sales, prices are higher. This is not the case with the bulk of cattle being better, as in part owing to the causes of cattle being better, as we think there is not much change in prices since last week.

Bulls.

The offerings of bulls were light this week. The demand for this class of stock has fallen off greatly, being reported unsalable here as well as in the east. Inquiry here for them there was two weeks ago, and from appearances, it looks as if prices would not be so high.

Stockers.

The supply of stockers coming on the market is small. The demand for them has increased considerably and dealers and farmers are paying better prices than they were willing to do a short time ago. If they would pay prices that would justify dealers in bringing them here, we have no doubt but what this branch of the trade would be more active. Yesterday some stockers sold from $4 50 to $4 75, figures from 50 to 75c per hundred better than farmers have heretofore been willing to pay.

PRICES.

Following are the rulings for the different grades of cattle: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 pound steers, $6a6 37; prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, $5 25a5 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $4 75a5 25; bulls, $2 75 to 3 50; cows, heifers, stags, $3 50 to $4 50.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report, the market was active, with a firm demand for all offerings at prices from $5 10 to $5 25 for hogs, and from $4 75 to $5 00 for Yorkers. Since then there has been a light run of stock and prices have advanced considerably. On Friday prime Yorkers sold as high as $5 35, and hogs as high as $5 40, the market closing moderately firm. On Saturday there was a decline of 10c ₰ 100 on York hogs, the market closing dull on that grade. This week the run continues light and the quality of the arrivals not so good. Prime hogs have sold as high as $5 55, though most of the sales were made below that figure. On Yorkers the feeling was not so good, and most of the sales this week are in the neighborhood of 5c. Strictly prime Philadelphia are rather scarce, and with a fair demand ruling the market on this grade is firm, Following are the prices current: Extra, Philadelphia $5 55a5 65; prime Philadelphia $5 25a5 35; Yorkers $5 05a5 10; common $4 95.

Sheep.

Since our last report there has been scarcely any change worth reporting. The arrivals continue light, and with a fair demand ruling sales are made of all kinds at fair figures. It may be proper to note that prime stock is wanted most, and sells for better prices relatively than more common grades.

The market rules firm and steady, with every prospect of continuing so for some time. The week if anything prices are a little higher than last week. Following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs at 6c; good do, 90 to 100 lbs, $6 50a7; medium, 80 to 85 lbs $5 75a6 25; common, $5 00a5 25; scalawags, $2 00a2 50.

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 8, 1872.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases af	$5 50 ₰ case.
Less quantity	6 00 ₰ case.
Potash—50 cases	6 50 ₰ case.
Less quantity	7 50 ₰ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	6 ₰ lb.
Less quantity	7 ₰ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3½c ₰ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ₰ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3 c ₰ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ₰ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	6½c ₰ lb.
Less quantity	7 c ₰ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1¾c ₰ lb.
Less quantity	2 c ₰ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3½c ₰ lb.
Less quantity	4 c ₰ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ₰ lb.
Muriatic acid	3½c ₰ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ₰ lb.
Chloride calcium	1½c ₰ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ₰ lb.
Salt	$2 00 ₰ bbl.
Lamp Alum	3½c @4c ₰

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 8, 1872.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	₰ doz.		₰ doz.
Peaches, 2 lbs	$ 60 a 90	Plums, 2 lbs	$ 90
Peaches, 3 lbs	3 50a5 75	Lima beans, 2 lb	2 25
Tomatoes, 2 lbs	1 80a2 50	Corn, 2 lbs	2 00
Tomatoes, 3 lbs	2 25a2 50	Succotash, 2 lbs	2 00
Green corn	2	Lobsters, 1 lb	2 25
Green peas, 2 lb	2	Oysters, 1 lb	
Strawberries, 2 lbs	2 50a4 00	Cove oys's, 1 lb, 1	40a1 50
Blackb'r's, 2 lbs	2 50a4 00	Cove oys's, 2 lb	2 50
Raspb'r's, 2 lbs	2 25a3 50	Spiced oys, 1 lb	1 75
Damsons	3 25	Spiced oys, 2 lbs	2 75
2S pine apples	2 25	Pickled oys, qts	4 25a7 50
Pears, 2 lbs	3 00	Fr dy peach, qt	4 50
Cherries, 2 lbs	3 00		

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

FRIDAY, February 7.—The inquiry for Scotch pig continues light, but the stock is moderate, and as the advices from abroad still quote advancing markets, prices here are fully maintained. We quote nominally in the absence of sales Eglinton $28, Langloan $29, Glengarnock $30, and Coltness $32. The market for American continues active and excited, and prices have again been advanced, closing at $14a42 for No 1, $39a40 for No 2, and $38a39 for forge; sales have been made of 1,000 tons No 1 Thomas at $40; 1,000 do No 1 Allentown and 500 do No 2 Glendon, all seaboard delivery, on private terms. There continues an active inquiry for wrought scrap, and prices are steady at the recent advance; 100 tons gig, on the spot sold at $42 50, and 1,000 do, to arrive, on private terms. New rails have been rather quiet, but are firm at $63a65 gold, for iron, and $74a75, currency, for American, at the works in Pennsylvania. Refined bar from store continues very firm at our quotations, and from the circumstances of the case, must remain so for a considerable time to come. Rowland's Sons anvil brand has advanced to 2 9-10 cents as the base price, in Philadelphia, and in Pittsburgh the quotation is 4 cents. Pittsburgh classification: Swedes bar is very scarce, and firm. We note a sale of American R. G. Sheet, within our range. Russia sheet is quiet and nominal.

Import of iron into New York, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, 1872:

	Bar. Tons.	Pig. Tons.	Sheet, &c. Tons.
From foreign ports	1,308	9,371	23,222
Coastwise			
Total	1,308	8,577	23,222
Same time 1871	2,261	4,843	26,045

—Commercial List.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 9, 1872.

REMARKS. The market since our last has undergone no quotable change as relates to prices or demands. Dealers continue apart in their views and don't seem disposed to compromise their difficulty; the result is we have no sales to record. The nominal rates for the various deliveries were:

CRUDE.

Spot 10¾c; February, 10¼c; B. O. first six months 10¾c; R. O. all year, 12c. Sales of delivery at the various points in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have no sales to report. We quote nominally: Spot 21½c; February 20c; March 23c, for oil delivered in New York or Philadelphia.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 8.—The *Herald* says: The market on lower Creek yesterday was quiet and dull. Following are the

SALES:

8,000 bbls upper creek, B. O. first 6 months. $4 42½
5,000 bbls upper creek, first 3 months. 4 65
2,000 bbls upper creek, spot. 4 80
500 bbls upper creek. 4 17½
1,250 bbls Oil City, spot 4 20
1,500 bbls Oil City, March 4 95
1,750 bbls lower creek, spot 4 00
500 bbls lower creek, April 4 07½
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot 4 05

NEW YORK, February 8.—Crude in bulk 12¾c; Market dull and unsettled; refined offered at 21¾a22c; cases 24a25c; in bulk 12¾c

THE VERY LATEST.

OUR COMMERCE.

Promotion of Iron Shipbuilding.

Bill Prepared by Secretary Boutwell

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8.—The bill presented by Secretary Boutwell before the House Committee on Commerce to-day, as his means for aiding the maritime interests of the United States, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to offer a bounty of not more than ten dollars per ton, to be paid each year for a period of five years, for the construction in the United States of iron steamships of not less than 1,000 tons each, the bounties to be paid not exceeding 500,000 tons in the aggregate, nor for more than 100,000 tons in any one year; the said vessels to be employed exclusively in foreign trade. The Secretary shall give public notice that proposals will be received for the construction of 50,000 tons upon the Atlantic coast, 25,000 tons upon the great lakes and Mississippi river, and 25,000 tons upon the Pacific coast. The vessels shall be first class, and be constructed after such plans, models and specifications as shall have been first approved by the bureau of construction and repairs of the navy department, and the government may at any time purchase any charter said vessels or require them to carry mails between the United States and any foreign country, and payment shall be made therefor of any such sums as shall be ascertained and determined by five disinterested persons, three of whom shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and two by the owner or owners of any vessel that may be so taken or employed; and the Secretary of the Navy may detail officers in the navy, not above the rank of Lieutenant, to serve as second officer, or inferior position on board of any vessel that may be built under authority of the first section of this act, and upon the request of the owner of any such vessel, he may detail an officer of the navy to serve as commanding officer, if consistent with the public interests.

There shall be allowed and paid, under such regulations as shall be established by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon any first class sailing vessel of not less than two hundred tons burden hereafter launched and finished, and to be employed exclusively in foreign trade, including trade between Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, the sum of eight dollars for each and every ton of registered tonnage of such vessel; there shall be allowed and paid, under such regulations as shall be established by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon every first class sailing vessel of not less than 2,000 tons burden hereafter launched and finished, and authorized to engage not less than three months in one calendar year in the coasting trade of the United States, the sum of six dollars for each ton of registered tonnage of any such vessel. If the owner of any vessel on which bounty shall have been paid shall desire to have such vessel enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade, such authority may be granted by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the payment of the amount originally paid by the government, after making a deduction of ten per cent. for each year that such vessel may have been in such service, that at least fifty per cent. of the amount originally paid shall be refunded to the government.

For the period of five years there shall be allowed and paid to the owners or owners of any vessel engaged in the cod or mackerel fishery upon the Atlantic ocean or its coasts, the sum of six dollars per ton of registered tonnage of such vessel; provided, that no payment shall be made on account of any vessel that has not been so employed for at least four months of the calendar year. Vessels of the United States employed in foreign trade or in fisheries may purchase ship stores, supplies and outfits, not including articles for the repair or running of such vessels in bond without payment of duties under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary Boutwell supported the bill in a speech of nearly an hour's duration. He was followed by Secretary Robeson, who confirmed the statements of Mr. Boutwell in regard to the great importance of a navy to the interests of marine as a means of naval defense in time of war, especially for the purpose of engaging as privateers.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, Ks., February 8.—The lost bill, designed to expedite the Senatorial Investigation Committee in its examination of bribery matters, has been found. Sidney Clarke was recalled before the Investigation committee of the Senate to-day and swore he knew nothing of the proposition that Mr. King was alleged to have made to Senator Wood, by which the latter was to receive three thousand dollars or a mail agency.

New York.

ALBANY, February 8.—The Senate resolutions rescinding the action of the Legislature of 1871 in withdrawing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment passed the Assembly, this evening, by a vote of 71 to 13.

Banquet to the Bar of Mansfield, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., February 8, 1872.

A supper was given to-night to the bar of Mansfield, by D. Dirlam, Esq., on the occasion of his assuming his position as Judge of this district. It took place at Thomas's restaurant, where over a hundred persons sat down to an excellent and bountiful repast. After supper Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff was called to the chair, and H. C. Hedges elected Secretary. Toasts were then responded to in excellent taste by James Purdy, M. R. Dickey, Gen. Brinderkoff, Robert McBride, Andrew Stevenson, Col. B. Burns, L. B. Hall, H. Colly and others. Old members of the local bar, who have passed away, were feelingly alluded to, and their memories eulogized, while recent instances, laughable experiences, witticisms, *bon mots*, etc., kept together a good natured company till a late hour. It was a very enjoyable occasion.

Union Pacific Railroad Snow Blockade Bulletin.

OMAHA, February 8.—The following are the reports from the West to-day: Cheyenne—Weather warm; snow melting fast; no train yet from the West. Laramie—No train from the West; the storm of last night and to-day has drifted East and West; poor prospects for trains this week from either way. Rawlins—Road still blocked East and West; weather warmer, but prospect of storm to-night. Medicine Bow—trains remain near where last reported; all at work trying to get over Sugarloaf Hill, with a large force of men, but make little headway; wind blowing continually and snow drifting; large force of men working at cuts, and snow drifting about as fast as shovelled out; don't look for any trains for several days.

Somebody to Blame in the Case.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—The coroner's jury sitting on the bodies of the persons killed by the railroad accident near Alton, Illinois, yesterday, returned a verdict that the deaths were caused by the criminal negligence of Frederick Baker, conductor of the freight train, as principal, and Patrick Halpine, engineer, as accessory.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Rosenfeldt & Co.'s tobacco house in Baltimore was damaged to the extent of $25,000 by fire yesterday. Insurance $16,000.

The clerk arrested in the Boston Postoffice confesses to having stolen $20,000 from letters directed to E. C. Allen & Co., of Augusta, Maine.

Governor Smith, of Georgia, yesterday appointed W. W. Montgomery Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy.

The tenth anniversary of the battle of Roanoke was celebrated in Worcester, Mass., yesterday.

A discrepancy of some $12,000 having been discovered in the books kept by Christian Hagerman, clerk for Adae & Co., in Cincinnati, Mr. H. has disappeared, and officers have been unable to find any trace of him. His property has been attached.

The Observatory in Cincinnati is about to be removed to the highlands near Linwood, Mr. John Kilgour tendering four acres of ground and $10,000 as an inducement.

H. W. Tenner, a Philadelphia lawyer, has disappeared, leaving liabilities of $75,000.

Wm. Cline, book-keeper in a Chicago sash and blind factory, inhaled chloroform on Wednesday with suicidal design, but was discovered and his life saved. Yesterday, however, he met with better success, having been found dead in his bed. A laudanum bottle lay at his side.

The Treasurer of the province of Ontario, in a statement presented to the Legislature, shows the amount of revenue to have been $2,333,179, and the expenditures $1,816,867.

There was quite a heavy shock of earthquake at Cairo, Illinois, yesterday morning.

The National Inventors' Association closed its second annual convention at Cleveland yesterday, after six weeks session.

In Utah business is exceedingly dull and money scarcer than for two years.

Extensive preparation is being made at Salt Lake for a grand ball and banquet to Minister De Long and the Japanese Embassy on Monday next, provided the blockade of the Union Pacific Railroad is not raised by that time. Wednesday night Mr. De Long and his wife, with the Japanese girls in charge, and the entire embassy attended a Masonic ball one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind ever witnessed in Utah. The Japs were delighted.

An intimation comes from Jefferson City that a resolution will be introduced in the Missouri Senate, instructing the Attorney General to commence legal proceedings against the Fund Commissioners for the gold with which the State bonds were paid last month.

James McCannon has been convicted of murder in the second degree for killing constable Harrington, in Washington county, Mo., and sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

The miners in the canons of Utah are holding mass meetings, indorsing Judge McKean and proclaiming him their main trust and hope. The memorial to the President in his behalf has over five thousand signatures.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, February 8, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar'r	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of wind	Velocity	Pressure	Force adopted	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.24	03	19	7	N.	5	.04	B	3
Calmo	30.21	01	26	3	N. E.	3	.04	B	3
Chicago, Ill.	30.19	04	26	10	S. E.	5	.32	C	1
Cincinnati, O.	30.26	04	35	18	E.	3			3
Cleveland, O.	30.27	07	18	18	E.	5	.12	B	1
Davenport, Iowa	30.18	03	21	8	S. E.	3	.06	B	3
Detroit, Mich.	30.26	03	21	5	S. W.	1	.01	B	2
Louisville, Ky.	30.16	07	35	15	S. W.	4	.08	A	1
Memphis, Tenn.	30.16	01	40	5	N.	2	.02	B	3
Nashville, Tenn.	30.12	05	41	2				B	3
New Orleans, La.	29.98	10	51	5	N. E.	4	.08	A	1
Shreveport, La.	30.08	01	46	3	E.	3	.12	A	1
St. Louis, Mo.	30.14	06	32	12				B	3
St. Paul, Minn.	29.95	16	34	11	S. E.	4	.06	A	1
Vicksburg	30.16	04	53	2	N.	4	.06	B	1

The minus sign (—) before the figures in thermometer column indicates below zero.

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, E, high wind; B, fresh or brisk; D, very brisk; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the lines of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

In the *original* "American Cousin," *Dundreary* had a great habit of propounding conundrums. One of them was: "When is a dog's tail not a dog's tail?" In vain does *Dundreary* look for a solution of the problem. Eventually the assembly gives it up, and *Dundreary* explains by answering, "When it's a *cat*. In vain does His Lordship look for a burst of laughter. In vain he repeats his solution. Then *Mrs. Mountchessington* comes to his rescue with, "You mean, Lord Dundreary, when it's a *waggin*." That's it! That's it! I knew it was a-s-some sort of a vehicle." This is one of the few good things that made the old piece a success. Another good scene was that which *Dundreary* had with *Mary Meredith* in the dairy where she explained to *Dundreary* what a dairy was for—"yes, he had heard of cows—animals with something growing out of their heads." In the present edition of the "Cousin" *Mary* and His Lordship do not meet in the dairy at all, and as a consequence quite a number of really excellent points are lost.

Although the old piece has been thoroughly overhauled and reorganized, it cannot be said that it has all been for the best. Were Mr. Sothern to dance through the original manuscript, if he has forgotten the text, it is more than likely that he would find some points which it would be well to reproduce. The "tag" in particular is a very weak invention, and far removed from giving the satisfaction which the original did.

Our "American Cousin" will be repeated this evening for Mr. Sothern's benefit, when all who enjoy genuine humor and are prepared to laugh, almost incessantly for two hours and a-quarter, cannot fail to be on hand.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The performance of "Rob Roy" at this house last night carried the large audience away back to the days of "Auld Lang Syne," when such semi-melo-dramas formed the main attractions for the theater-going public. The play was well rendered, the musical portions pieces especial satisfaction, although in some parts the support given by the vocal talent of the stock company was not as good as might be expected. The *Diana Vernon* of Mrs. Bernard, the *Rob Roy* of Mr. Drayton, and the *Francis Osbaldistone* of Mr. Rodgers of acting and vocalization. Of the stock company, Mr. Hotto deserves special mention for his excellent rendition of the part of *Bailie Jarvie*, as does Mr. Edwards for his *Galbraith*. The other characters were in good and indifferent hands, yet, on the whole, gave general satisfaction. If the utility ladies and gents *corps de ballet* could manage to infuse a little more life and naturalness into their acting, they would not deserve any censure.

This evening has been selected for the benefit of Mrs. Bernard. All who remember Caroline (beg pardon) in days gone by, in addition to the many pleasant hours frequently passed in love and respect her as a lady, an actress and a prima donna, will be present. The bill presented consists of a charming comedy entitled "Peggy Green," the third act of "Il Trovatore," with Mr. and Mrs. Richings and Mr. and Mrs. Drayton in the cast, concluding with that sterling old farce, "The Bonnie Fish Wife," in which Mrs. Bernard will appear in two characters, Mr. Hotto will be the comical *Gaiters*. The rest of the cast is excellently distributed. The entire programme will be enlivened by vocal gems by the four artists referred to, which should be sufficient to fill the house.

Richings Matinee to-morrow afternoon. On Monday the Florences.

Varieties Theater.

The performances at this house continue to attract full houses, evidencing unusual excellence in the selection of artists. The Bellclies, Charley Howard, Fatty Stewart, and the score of others all appear each evening in the latest novelties in the variety line.

Masonic Hall.

If any of our readers have doubts as to the excellence of the performances being given nightly at Masonic Hall by Martin the Wizard, a single visit will convince them that he has no equals and few superiors in the field of legerdemain. It is worth more than the price of a ticket to see the Italian Marionettes at work in their dances, etc. The Professor is announced to give but two more of his charming entertainments, and we advise all who can to go. Last night he gave away one hundred presents, embracing furniture, jewelry, money, etc., and to-night an equal number will be distributed. He gives a matinee to-morrow afternoon at which each child will receive a gift.

Opera Bouffe Next Week.

It is announced elsewhere that Aimee, the queen of *opera bouffe*, will give a season of three nights and a matinee at the Pittsburgh Opera House next week, commencing Thursday. The New York papers speak in the most flattering terms of this artists, calling her a Parisian Fiocolomini," "a pack of nonsense and fire-crackers," etc., the staid *Evening Post* going so far as to say she has "a fresher voice than Nilsson." Aimee is the famous actress rather than any other prima donna ever exhibited." Aimee is said to possess a clear, well-balanced and excellently cultivated voice, as well as great talent as an actress. Her company, too, is represented as having been chosen with regard to individual excellence, while the chorus and orchestra are in keeping with the leading artists. Four of Offenbach's operas are announced for production—"La Perichole," "Barbe Bleue," "La Grande Duchesse," and "Les Brigands." The sale of seats for these performances will commence at the box-office of Mr. Ellsler's theater on Monday morning at nine o'clock.

Mrs. Mouiton.

This gifted lady, assisted by a number of well known artists, is advertised elsewhere to give a concert at Library Hall on Monday evening, 19th inst. She is one of the best concert vocalists in the country.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Samuel Duff vs. David Gilmore & Sons. Verdict for plaintiff $191 13.

McCloy & Bros. for use, vs. Alexander McClintock. Action on a note account. Verdict for plaintiff, $537 22.

The cases of Leopold Loob vs. E. Fiatkowski and Wm. Kaiser, four in number, two against each of the defendants, were next taken up, and were tried together. These were actions on promissory notes, which were given by the defendants to F. Siebert, in payment of a store on Liberty street. When he sold the store, Siebert went to Cincinnati and disposed of the notes to the plaintiffs in these cases. In the meantime, however, the creditors of Siebert forced him into bankruptcy, and defendants were compelled to relinquish possession of the property for which the notes were given, and when they became due refused to pay them, on the ground that they had received no equivalent. The ruling of the court having excluded the testimony offered by defendants, the jury found for the plaintiff in each case, as follows: Against Wm. Kaiser, first case, $4,645 53; second case, $1,142 48; against Fiatkowski & Co., $1,150 52, and against E. Fiatkowski, $1,135 16.

James W. Corbett vs. C. Logue. Action on a contract. The plaintiff alleges that he knew of two houses that were to be sold cheap, but not having the money he informed Logue of the bargain, and agreed with him that he (Logue) should purchase both houses, and afterwards sell one of them to plaintiff. Logue made the purchases, but refused to sell to Corbett. The case is on trial.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Mrs. McLaughlin. Motion for new trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

181. Hill vs. Schenley et al.
183. Shaffer vs. Seiferth.
189. Wood vs. Fricke.
190. Weiss et al. vs. Fuchs.
193. Knox vs. Logue et al.
198. Schad vs. Meyers.
199. Campbell vs. McConnell, et al.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Watt & Wilson vs. Mulholland & Black, verdict for plaintiffs, $243 94.

Jacob Beisel vs. Christian Beisel. Action to recover borrowed money. Verdict for plaintiffs, $1,171 50.

Heirs of William Teese, deceased vs. Dr. Robert Wray. This is an action in ejectment for six lots of ground in the Sixteenth ward. It is claimed that the defendant, while acting as guardian for the heirs of Mr. Teese, purchased the lots. The defendant alleges that if there was any defect in the title, it was cured by a release signed by the heirs. To this it is answered that if any release was given it was signed while the parties were under age, and therefore void. The case is on trial.

The jury in this Court will be discharged to-day.

The oil case will be resumed this morning before Judge Stowe.

MARTIN RUH yesterday made an information before Alderman Koenig, charging Raymond Shirley with larceny as bailee. Mr. Ruh states that he gave Shirley $200 to carry to a third party, but that he failed to do so, and appropriated the money to his own use. Warrant issued.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, February 8.—Cattle market very dull and declined ½c on tops, and ½c on common grades; sales 1,600 at 5½@5¾c; a few superior sold at the latter figure, the very best on sale; 5¼@5¾c for medium or good, fair quality; 3¾@4¾c for ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows; receipts 1,589; sales 1,176. Hogs unchanged at 6¾@7c net; market scarcely so firm at the close; receipts 6,810. Good sheep continue in good demand at 5¾@6c, gross; receipts 1,515.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Resignation of the City Controller—A Successor Appointed—Appropriations for the Year 1872—The Federal Street Extension Revived—A New Basin Contemplated—The Proposed Riverside Park—A Schindery to be Established—Report of the Park Commission.

Allegheny Councils held a regular monthly meeting last evening in the City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at half-past seven o'clock by the President, Mr. McBrier. Roll called and minutes read and approved.

Mr. Huckenstine, who was absent at the first meeting, was now sworn in.

The following petitions, resolutions, etc., were presented: Petition for a sewer on Lacock street between School and Corry streets; referred to Committee on Streets and Sewers. Petition for the opening of an alley between Ridge and Lincoln avenues, running from Ruch alley to Grant avenue; Survey Committee. Petition for a gas lamp corner Anderson street and Stockton avenue; referred. Petition for the widening of Middle alley ten feet, five on each side, from North avenue to Sampson street; Survey Committee. Duplicate of petition praying for the appointment of a Gas Inspector; Gas Committee. Petition for a sewer on Sandusky street; Committee on Streets and Sewers. Petition from the citizens of the Ninth ward for the construction of a sewer at Wood's Run; Committee on Streets and Sewers. Petition for the opening, location and grading of Spruce street from the railroad to the Ohio river; Survey Committee. Petition for changing the name of Locust street, Third ward; Survey Committee. Committee with instruction to report an ordinance. Petition for the paving of Market street; Street Committee. Petition for water pipe on Page street; Water Committee.

Mr. Huckenstine read the report of viewers on the opening of Sheffield street from Beaver avenue to the Ohio river. The report was referred to the Survey Committee with instructions to appoint another set of viewers.

RESIGNATION OF THE CONTROLLER.

Mr. Thompson presented the resignation of Mr. Porter as City Controller, to take effect March 1st.

Mr. Thompson moved that the resignation be accepted.

Mr. Riddle said he was not prepared to vote. He thought Councils would persuade the Controller to continue in office if his resignation was not accepted.

Mr. Thompson said he had just seen the Controller, and that gentleman had told him that he would insist on the acceptance of his resignation.

The resignation, after some complimentary remarks on the faithfulness of the Controller, by a number of members, was accepted.

CITY FINANCES.

Mr. Riddle presented the report of the Controller, showing the expenditures for the month of January, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1—Salaries	$ 1,802 12
No. 3—Fire Department	2,756 81
No. 5—Printing	1,206 00
No. 5—Streets	4,909 72
No. 6—Wharves	30 54
No. 8—Police	3,380 83
No. 9—Contingent	569 56
No. 11—Water Works	6,651 05
No. 13—Gas	4,423 20
No. 16—City property	229 24
Total	$23,180 61

The report was adopted, and warrants ordered to be drawn for the payment of the several bills.

Mr. Riddle, chairman of the Finance committee, also presented the following report. The committee reported that they had under consideration the necessity of procuring legislation to enable the city to issue Water Bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, and the necessary expenditures already authorized in improving and increasing the capacity of the present water works, and submitted a draft of an act authorizing the issuing of the bonds. The committee have also before them the draft of an act providing for the payment of all taxes into the office of the Treasurer, and a scheme for putting a stop to the unexpended balances. A resolution authorizing the payment of $301 25 to Verner, Carson & Co., for repaving of Webster street was also presented.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

Mr. Riddle also presented the appropriation ordinance for the year. The ordinance provides that the following sums be appropriated for city purposes, five mills for sewers, three for the poor, and one mill on the amount of the taxable property in the city, the appropriations to rise sold within the city limits whether by auction or otherwise, provided the sales exceed one thousand dollars. The ordinance then gives the following appropriations:

No. 1. Salaries	$32,065 00
No. 2. Interest	20,240 00
No. 3. Fire Department	30,000 00
No. 4. Printing	4,000 00
No. 5. Streets	28,000 00
No. 6. Wharves	5,000 00
No. 7. Survey	1,000 00
No. 8. Police	42,000 00
No. 9. Contingent fund	28,052 25
No. 11. Water Works	30,000 00
No. 12. Outstanding warrants	105 11
No. 13. Gas	17,000 00
No. 14. Sinking fund	35,178 27
No. 15. Interest on wharf bonds	1,200 00
No. 16. City property	8,000 00
No. 17. Sanitary matters	1,701 42
No. 18. Special for maturing bonds	2,000 00
Total	$294,300 18

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

City taxes	$103,347 00
Business tax	14,000 00
Water rents	115,000 00
Markets	16,000 00
Weigh scales	8,000 00
Wood and park	436 00
Vehicle license	10,000 00
Board measuring	450 00
Fines and forfeitures	2,400 00
Sale of ferrules	2,000 00
Lot regulations	1,350 00
Ground rents	2,404 00
Railroads	5,490 00
Wharves and landings	2,875 00
Due from various persons	10,517 84
	$294,300 18

The ordinance was, on motion, passed finally.

The same gentleman offered an ordinance fixing the salary of the City Treasurer at $3,000, and increasing the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to $1,200, and the Engineer of the Water Works at $1,400. The ordinance was passed finally.

Also, the supplement of an act authorizing the sale of certain bonds to the amount of $100,000. Approved.

Also, the draft of an act relative to the deficiency in the city money. Referred to Finance Committee.

THE STREETS.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, from the Street Committee submitted a report:

Relative to a change of grade of Lombard street the Committee decided to make no change. In relation to the petition of James J. Simpson, asking a reduction of the assessment for cost of sewer on Western avenue, a portion of which having passed through his private property, the Committee presented a resolution authorizing a reduction to that part of his assessment. The committee also had under consideration the propriety of enacting a supplement to the ordinance providing for the improvement of the Troy Hill road, and the Committee drew up the supplement and asked Council to approve it.

The following ordinances accompanied the report:

An ordinance providing for re-paving and re-grading of Bidwell street.

An ordinance for opening a forty foot street, connecting Lombard and Federal streets.

An ordinance for a sewer on Park Way from Federal street 150 feet west.

The report was received and ordinances passed finally.

Mr. Patterson also presented profiles of grade for High, Filbert and Lager streets. Approved.

Also, profiles of grade of streets on Troy Hill. Approved. Also revised report of viewers on the opening of Beuna Vista street. Report confirmed. Also report of viewers on the opening of Locust street. Received.

Mr. Thompson, from the Committee on City Property, submitted a report accompanied with a resolution authorizing the Committee to place guards around all the trees surrounding City Hall square, the same to be of style, and according to plans prepared by the City Engineer.

The report was received and resolution adopted.

Mr. Sweeney presented an act providing for the extension of Western avenue to Jack's Run. Referred to Survey Committee.

Also, an act providing for the extension of Federal street. Same Committee.

Also, a resolution instructing the City Engineer to prepare plans and establish grades of streets in the Ninth ward. Adopted.

Also, a resolution instructing the Survey Committee to report an ordinance for the straightening of Spruce street. Carried.

LOOKOUT FOR A SITE.

Mr. Huckenstine, a resolution instructing the Water Committee to ascertain at what price property on Lowry Hill, suitable for a water basin, can be obtained. Adopted.

ANOTHER FEDERAL STREET ACT.

Mr. Riddle presented the draft of an act relative to the opening of Federal street. Referred to Street Committee in conjunction with the Survey Committee.

Mr. Riddle offered an ordinance restoring the name of Western avenue. Considerable discussion ensued, when the President found an ordinance of the same character lying on his desk, which had been offered in the Common Branch, and had the indorsement "Adopted." Select Council then concurred in this action, and thus the name of "West Ohio street" was changed to Western avenue.

THE RIVER SIDE PARK.

Mr. Schoyer, a resolution referring the matter of constructing a Riverside Park to the Park Commission. Adopted.

Mr. Riddle, a resolution instructing the City Engineer to lay out the necessary streets on Observatory hill and to prepare the necessary plans and profiles. Adopted.

The President read the call for the convention to be held in Cincinnati to consider the Ohio river improvement, and asking that delegates be appointed to attend the convention.

Mr. Megraw said that the Mayor had already appointed delegates to attend.

Mr. Patterson thought it would be more appropriate for Councils to appoint delegates, and moved that the Presidents of Councils appoint the delegates. Carried.

Select Council then took up business from Common Council and concurred in all actions of that body, except where noted in the Common Council proceedings.

Select Council then repaired to the Common Council chamber, where a joint session was held, for the purpose of electing a City Controller. After the joint session Select Council returned to their chamber, and adjourned without transacting any further business.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Common Council was called to order at seven and a half o'clock by President Slack. Roll called and minutes read and approved.

The following petitions &c. were presented: Petition for the reduction of the width of Market street; Survey Committee. Petition for the grading of an alley running from Howard to East street; same reference. Remonstrance against the change of the name of Western avenue; Street Committee. Petition from the citizens of the Second ward, asking the refunding of the assessment for the opening of Taylor avenue; Street Committee. Petition for the improvement of the Allegheny wharf; Wharf Committee. Petition for the grading of Fulton street; Survey Committee. Petition for changing the name of South alley to South street; Street Committee. Resolution for a gas main in Buena Vistastreet; Gas Committee.

Mr. McNeill presented a resolution giving all apprentices in this city the use of the library gratuitously. Adopted. In Select Council not acted on, as Councils now have no jurisdiction over the Library.

PETITION FOR A SCHINDERY.

Mr. Walter presented a petition from Messrs. Himpel & Oliver, asking the privilege of establishing a schindery in the Ninth ward. Referred to Police Committee.

Mr. Hastings, an ordinance requiring pawnbrokers to take out a license, the license not to exceed twenty dollars. The rules were suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Hastings, an ordinance repealing the ordinance changing the name of Western avenue to West Ohio street. Passed finally. Select Council concurred.

CITY REVENUES.

Mr. Knox, from the Market Committee, presented the report of the committee showing that the receipts for the past month from markets were $1,553 90; Second ward scales, $412 52; Diamond scales, $317 06; total, $2,283 48. The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Gilleland, Chairman of the Printing Committee, presented a report accompanied with a resolution authorizing the making of a contract with the official newspapers at the rate of $4 50 per annum for printing ordinances, and 75 cents per square for every square thereafter, and 50 cents per square for printing, and half rates for subsequent insertions of the same. The report was received and resolution adopted.

Mr. McNeill presented an Act of Assembly, providing for an equitable division of property between the Allegheny County Home and the Directors of the Poor for the City of Allegheny. The act was approved, and on motion of Mr. McNeill, the Clerk was instructed to forward the Act to Harrisburg.

THE PARKS.

Mr. McNeill presented the report of the Park Commission.

Your Board of Park Commissioners would respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that the entire completion of that portion of the Park included in the act creating the Commission. Under that act your commissioners were authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $500,000, a sufficient amount of which were to be used for paying expenses connected with the common grounds, outside of the Soldiers' Monument, and the Grounds included. Subsequent legislation was obtained, and an additional $100,000 of bonds authorized to be issued, the same to be used exclusively for the hill limits.

It is scarcely necessary to refer to the numerous attractions already completed in the Park. Another season will find another has been finished, until now we have a park that compares favorably with any other Park in the country. The lakelet, with its tiny craft and fishes, the rustic bridges, the trees almost every size, shape and design, sprinkled over the grounds. The Soldiers' Monument, the Humphrey and Howard memorials, the rustic bridge and pavilion, and lastly the nearly completed handsome iron foot bridge over the railroad in the Park, are but sufficient attractions within themselves to gratify our pride and afford enjoyment to our citizens.

In conducting these improvements and maintaining the Park, many items have accrued than was originally appropriated. Your Commissioners are of opinion that if the cost of maintaining the Park had not been called to the attention of the Councils, the original appropriation would have been ample. As the matter now stands your Commissioners need scarcely remind your body that to finish the balance of the work and pay bills already contracted.

The Hill bonds amounting to $100,000 have been prepared, and the issue of $10,000 of the same legalized by your Honorable bodies, all of which has been expended. Your Commissioners feel that it would be better for the interests of improving the hill, believing that it would be better to first complete the balance of the improvement. Many of the citizens desire more money and necessitates one of two things, Get additional legislation authorizing a further issue of original bonds, or have an amendment made to the act which provides for the issue of Hill bonds, so that the proceeds of the same can be used for the purpose stated. The latter course has been approved by your Commissioners, and the act so amended is herewith reported for your approval.

For information of Councils, the following statement, showing the financial affairs of the Board is submitted:

	Dr.	Cr.
To net proceeds $139,600 in bonds sold	$134,008 33	
To receipts from taxes and transfers from the city for improving squares	117,754 99	
By total expenditures		$221,243 76
By total amount paid for interest	13,641 16	
By bonds redeemed	9,000 00	
By balance on hand	8,758 40	
	$251,763 32	$251,763 32

Total bonds issued including the $10,000 "second issue" $139,000 00
Total bonds redeemed 9,000 00

Total bonds outstanding $130,000 00
Total receipts 243,763 32
Total expenditures 243,884 92

Thanking your Honorable bodies for your wise counsel in providing for this great public benefaction, believing that in future those who have been identified and connected with our Public Park will be gratefully remembered, we remain with great respect.

H. MCNEILL,
President, *pro tem.*

J. R. OXLEY, Secretary.

The report was received and adopted.

Accompanying the report was an Act of Assembly providing for the issuing of bonds for the improvement of Monument Hill, be appropriated for the improvement of the Parks. On motion the act was approved and the Clerk instructed to forward a copy to Harrisburg.

REPORT OF THE TEMPORARY BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. McNeill, from the Special Committee on Board of Health, submitted the following statement:

Total appropriation	$6,000 00
" Expenditures up to date	5,383 85
" Bills approved but not paid	$278 25—5,662 10
	$337 90

The report was accompanied with a resolution that a standing committee of nine be appointed, to consist of one member of Council from each ward, five from the Select Branch of Council, said committee to be known as the Committee on Health, and shall have all the powers and perform all the duties heretofore belonging to the Board of Health.

The report was received and resolution adopted.

Mr. Hastings, Chairman of the Committee on Fire Engine Engines and Hose, presented a report accompanied with a resolution, authorizing the Committee on City Property, in connection with the Committee on Fire Engines, to have plans, etc., prepared for a new engine house for the Columbia Engine Company, Fourth ward, and report the same with the estimated cost of the building, and also to select a more suitable location than the present site of the old building.

The report was received and resolution adopted.

In Select Council the resolution was referred to the Committee on City property. Common Council adhered to their action and appointed Messrs Hastings, Jones and Fisher a Committee on Conference. No further action in Select Council.

Mr. Grubbs, a resolution for a fire plug at the corner of Margaret alley and Federal street. Water Committee.

Common Council then took up business from Select Council and concurred in all actions of that body.

Joint Session.

Common Council then met in joint session with Select Council. Mr. McBrier presided.

The President stated that the object of the Joint Session was to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Porter.

Mr. Megraw nominated James Brown, and Mr. Mead nominated A. N. Burchfield.

On motion the nominations closed. The roll was then called, when Mr. Brown received thirty-four votes and Mr. Burchfield four. Mr. Brown was declared elected, after which the Joint Session adjourned.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

February 8, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills	—	—	—	—
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	10	0	0
Louisville, Ky	0	0	0	0
Memphis, Tenn	0	2	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	0	2	0	0
New Orleans, La	0	0	0	5
Pittsburgh, Pa	—	—	—	—
Shreveport, La	0	0	0	2
St. Louis, Mo	—	—	—	—
St. Paul	—	—	—	—
Vicksburg, Miss	0	0	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours. Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—River not materially changed; ice remains firm, though manifestly gradually receding. Clear and pleasant winter weather.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 8.—The river is rising slowly; three feet six inches in canal. Weater clear and brisk; mild all day; hazy to-night; mercury 29 at six P. M.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 8.—Arrived and departed—Fisk, Paducah packet. Weather favorable to-day for a break-up; thawed all day; clear; thermometer 36 at 7 P. M.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 8.—The Gov. Allen passed up at 12 o'clock last night. The weather is cool and clear. River falling.

COTTON MARKETS

Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 8.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 20@20½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, February 8.—Cotton dull; middlings 21½c.

FAMILY READING.

The Pittsburgh Weekly Commercial.

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Full, Accurate, and Reliable Market Reports.

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